THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XI—No 60. PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1869. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

THE PRESIDENT.

What He Thinks of the Tenure-of-Office Act—His Relations Towards Gen. Hancock—Phillips Applauds His Inaugural.

The Tenure-of Office Act.

From the Washington Star.

An interesting conversation was held to-day with General Grant by a Senator opposed to a repeal of the Civil Office Tenure act. The Senator was laying the groundwork for sundry applications for office, when his attention was called by the General to the division in the radical party on this Tenure of Office question. "But, sir," said the General, "is not the restriction opposed to our theory of government? The Judges hold office for life, but the President and members of Congress are subject to constant change. Now it is proposed to invest all subordinate officers with a life interest in the positions they hold, unless, indeed, charges are preferred against them, and a trial had before the Senate, the same tribunal before which Judges are tried. This is certainly a great stride towards a revolution in our free system, and it only requires another to make these offices hereditary." The Senator made no effort to combat the General's position, but quietly folding several papers which he still held in his hand, he returned them to his coat pocket and retired. It is understood that the General contemplates placing a similar quietus on all Senators opposed to striking from the hands of the Executive the legislative manacles imposed by the Civil Office Tenure act.

From the Syracuse Journal.

WASHINGTON, March 9. On Saturday evening Representative George W. Julian, of Indiana, and General B. F Loan, of Missouri, called on General Grant, in pursuance of a previous engagement, and had a long and interesting interview with him. A friend, to whom the chief points in the conversation that ensued were narrated, furnishes me with some points, which I give.

Mr. Julian, after the usual courtesies, asked in substance what General Grant's policy would be as to local appointments. Mr. Lincoln's rule was to refer all local appointments for places, such as postmasters, collectors, assessors, etc., to the Representatives of the district, and accept his judgment thereon. If it was not incompatible with the General's ideas of propriety, he (Mr. Julian) would be glad to know what rule would be adopted by the new administration, as he was in receipt of many applications, and if expected to give his views, would like to have time to examine fairly into each case.

General Grant replied at once that, except in a few cases all over the country, where he might desire to appoint a personal or army friend, whose ability, etc., he had personal knowledge of, the rule Mr. Lincoln followed would be his. Representatives were directly responsible to the people, and they were the proper persons to recommend.

Mr. Julian then remarked:—"General, the case is a little different now. In Mr. Lincoln's time we had no Tenure-of-Office act; now we shall have to defer to the Senators more."

General Grant replied, speaking quite deliberately:—"Well, gentlemen, on that matter I can only say, that it the law is not repealed I consider myself bound to enforce it. He had told Senators in conversation on the subject, he was a citizen and bound to obey the laws, which he should do. If the law is not repealed I shall remove no man from office except for cause." "Then," remarked Mr. Julian, "the fact, General, that an office-holder is a Democrat, and has been a Johnson man, will not in itself be a sufficient cause for removal?" "No," was the emphatic response. "I shall protect office-holders who do their duty, whatever may be their politics, if the law remains, against both Executive and Senatorial interference. I have said this to Senators, and the justice of the view was acknowledged."

There was a great deal of quiet humor in the General's manner when he said that, and he evidently seemed to feel that he had made a point which would worry the anxious politicians into repealing the meddlesome law. A good deal was said in regard to the law, and General Grant expressed his regret at differing with some of his best friends in the Senate—mentioning particularly Senator Howe, of Wisconsin. He seemed also quite confident that the law would be repealed by the Forty-first Congress.

General Logan, who will be remembered as one of the strongest advocates of impeachment, remarked during the conversation on the Tenure-of-Office act, that "I did not vote for the law; my policy was to turn Johnson out."

To this General Grant answered, speaking slowly and thoughtfully, "Well, a good many persons were afraid of impeachment and of the effect of it as a precedent; but," with emphasis, "if they had known Mr. Johnson as well as I did, they would not only have favored the impeachment, but seen that it would have been just the thing that ought to have been done and made a precedent of."

The President and Hancock.

The Hartford *Courant* has the following concerning the personal relations of Grant and Hancock:—

The New York *World* blunders in its haste to make a point against General Grant. It intimates that Hancock is assigned to the Department of Dako a in a spirit of petty revenge, and evidently supposes that he is to live in Dakota. It should have related the fact that after the Tammany Convention General Grant, against whom no unkind word or deed against Hancock is charged, met the latter in the streets of Washington, and in his usual good humor gave him a colonial word of greeting, which Hancock passed unnoticed; that is, he "cut" the General. The insult, if tendered while they were on duty, would have subjected General Hancock to a court-martial. Instead of viewing the new assignment of Hancock as malicious, the sarcastic remark of the *World* that it is "magnanimous" is literally true. The "Department of Dakota" embraces Minnesota, Dakota, and Montana, with headquarters at the pleasant post of St. Paul—the department from which General Terry has just been relieved. General Hancock has been treated with a courtesy and a consideration that his unofficial-like conduct did not merit.

Wendell Phillips Expresses His Latest Opinion of the President and His Inaugural.

From the Anti-Slavery Standard.

We have felt and said that the course of General Grant was open to grave criticism. But we have always judged him by his actions; always allowing that he meant all he said and would do all he promised. We propose the same rule in time to come. We shall take his words for earnestly meant; and we shall wait for action before we criticize him in his new office. Thus far we have only tonuks to give him. For three things in his inaugural we desire to give him credit. With full heart and most earnestly, we thank him for his frank, prompt, and hearty endorsement of the constitutional amendment.

The words in which he refers to it shows that his heart is in the right place, and that he cordially accepts the lesson of the war. If emancipation made Lincoln the slave's President, these precious and statesmanlike words make Grant the negro's President. We hail with similar feelings his assertion that his policy looks to the "citizenship" of the Indian. Let him cover the Indian with his shield and give him, for the present, at least, a department in the Cabinet which shall watch his rights, and President Grant will have met these two great problems of race with a brave and wise as well as just statesmanship.

The third pledge of his inaugural we hail is that which promises a vigorous and rigorous execution of law. We trust that here his words mean literally all they say, and only wish they had been more decisive and unequivocal. Our complaint of Grant hitherto has been that he held power without using it; that he has sat and seen Union men murdered, unavenged. Some of his friends excused him on the ground that President Johnson crippled the General. At last the Ku Klux have left the White House. Those midnight cowards need only half a dozen summary executions in as many States to disappear forever. If we were in the Senate we would confirm no man for any office from any Southern State, Kentucky included (not even Holt) until he was as safe there as in Vermont. Shoot and hang first; nominate and confirm afterwards.

We say amen, most heartily, to all the inaugural contains about public credit and payment at gold. But there is a debt just as sacred as the bonds, the debt we owe to the Southern loyalist, black and white. This debt is their immediate and perfect protection. If either debt is entitled to precedence this comes first in obligation and importance. This is to be paid in blood long before the other is paid in coin. The bondholder only gains by waiting. For these other creditors every hour of danger and agony cut short is an indescribable gain The Government's faith with the bondholder has never been broken. Toward this other creditor the Government has been perjured and faithless for four bitter years. We beseech Grant to send men South whose very name shall mean vengeance, deep, terrible, and most effective vengeance. Put aside sham governors and pattering officials, and give us the "peace" which is sure to follow the drawn sword in the hands of a prompt and honest man. The bondholder paid will give us credit to-morrow in case of another rebellion. This debt promptly paid will render another rebellion impossible. It will flood the South with capital and brains, the two enemies against which she rebelled, and which her madness and Johnson's have been striving to get along without.

Congress cannot reconstruct the South—law can. Safety for men and money will. Such a man as Butler in New Orleans is worth now more than a mule load of laws. Hang twenty assassins in every Southern capital six hours after they are arrested, and you will empty half the bank vaults of Christendom into the South; you will light up all its forges, and crowd its exchanges with business men. This is the way, soldier of the Wilderness, to "hammer" the Rebellion to pieces. Make your vengeance so swift, sure, and terrible that the mere name of a "Union man" may be as ample protection even on the Del Norte as that of a "Roman citizen" was to St. Paul at Jerusalem.

The Cabinet gives no indication of the President's plans. It rather shows that he has none, for it means nothing. Massachusetts furnishes all the first rate brains it contains.

Thomas Campbell made a selection from the English poets, on the plan of excluding every piece any other previous compiler had taken. Of course, they, the first comers, had taken the best, and accordingly all Campbell's pieces are second rate. Grant's Cabinet follows this copy. He excludes every one that anybody ever thought of. Of course he takes the leavings. But this only means that the people are, as hitherto, to do the work.

Press the constitutional amendment. Push the Executive for a strong arm of resolute law throughout the South. If the South loves blood let her sup full of it, only let it be the blood of assassins. Sheath no sword until honest Union men, black and white, native and foreign, alone and in companies, on lonely prairies and in city streets, sit each under his own vine and fig tree—the Stars and Stripes—with none to molest or make them afraid. WENDELL PHILLIPS.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Thursday, March 11, 1869.

There is but little change to record in monetary circles, and the demand for money is very moderate. The banks are discounting liberally, and the offerings of paper on the street are very moderate. We quote call loans on Government collaterals at 6@6½ per cent., and at 7@8 per cent. on miscellaneous securities. First-class paper ranges from 7 to 9 per cent. Trade is dull and unsatisfactory in most departments. Cotton is weak and for breadstuffs the tendency is for a lower range of figures. The dry goods men complain that remittances from the West come in slowly.

The Stock market was very dull to-day, and the "fancies," without exception, took a downward turn There was moderate business in Government loans at our quotations. City loans of the new issue sold at 101; and the old at 98.

In Railroad shares the transactions were light. Reading Railroad closed at 49·69, a decline of ½; Pennsylvania Railroad at 57¾, a decline of ¾; and Lehigh Valley Railroad at 55¾@56, an advance of ¼; 123 was bid for Camden and Amboy Railroad; 54¼ for Minehill Railroad; 34 for North Pennsylvania Railroad; 33¼ for Catawissa Railroad preferred.

Bank, Passenger, and Canal shares were inactive, and without essential change in price.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$400 City 6s, Old	98	6 sh Read. s5wn. rf.	46
$1700 do. New	101	100 do	845 46 69
3 sh Penna R.	57½	100 do	44·69
27 do	57¾	3 sh Leh N 86	29¾
18 sh Leh Val	56	19 sh Mor C P.	65
56 do	56¾		

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$2000 City 6s. New	101	1 sh Minehill	55
$700 do	101	100 sh Read R.	45 69
100 sh Leh Nav	29¾	100 do	45·69
100 do	29¾	100 do	45 69

SECOND BOARD.

$500 City 6s. New	101	$4000 U S 10-40s. rg.	55.101¼
$1000 do. municl	101	10 sh Fult Coal	55. 42¾

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third Street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—United States 6s, 1881, 115½@115¾; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 118½@118¾; do., 1864, 113¾@114; do., 1865, 116¼@116¾; do. July, 1865, 112¼@112½; do. July, 1867, 112¼@112½; do. 1868, 112¼@112¾; 5s, 10-40s, 105@105¼. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119·25 Gold, 131¼@131¾.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 115¾@116; do. 1862, 118½@118¾; do., 1864, 113¾@114; do., 1865, 116¼@117; do. 1868, new, 112¼@112¾; do., 1867, new, 112¼@112¾; do., 1868, 112¼@112¾; do., 5s, 10-40s, 105@105¼; do. 30-year 6 per cent. Cy., 101½@102; Due Compound Interest Notes, 19¼; Gold, 131¾@131¾; Silver, 125@126¾

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 115¾@116¼; 5-20s of 1862, 118¼@118¾; 5-20s, 1864, 114¾@114¾; 5 20s, Nov., 1865, 116¼@117; July, 1865, 112¼@112¾; do., 1867, 112¼@112½; do. 1868, 112¼@112¾; 10-40s, 105¾@105¾. Gold, 131¾. Union Pacific bonds, 101¾@102¼.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, March 11.—Stocks steady. Gold, 131¾. Exchange, 9·8½; 5-20s, 1862, 118¾; do, 1864, 114; do. 1865, 117; new, 112¾; 1867, 112¾; 10-40s, 105¾. Virginia 6s, 60¾; Missouri 6s, 89; Canton Company, 60¾. Cumberland preferred, 37¾; New York Central, 191¾. Hudson River, 139¾; Michigan Central, 137¾; Michigan Southern, 97; Illinois Central, 142. Cleveland and Pittsburg, 88¾; Cleveland and Toledo, 106½; Chicago and Rock Island, 123¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 118¾.

NEW YORK, March 11.—Cotton lower; 850 bales sold at 29¾c. Flour dull and declined 5@10c; sales of 5·00 barrels—State, $5 40@7; Western, $5 25@7 50. Wheat dull and declining. Corn quiet; 15,000 bushels sold; mixed Western, 90. Oats quiet. Beef quiet. Pork steady. Lard dull; steam, 18¾@19¼c. Whisky dull at 93c.

BALTIMORE, March 11.—Cotton dull and nominally 29¾c. Flour dull and unsettled. Wheat dull; choice Pennsylvania white $2·15. Corn dull; sales of prime white at 85c; yellow, 83c. Oats and Rye nominal. Mess Pork at $33 00. Bacon quiet; rib sides, 16¾@17c; clear do., 17¾@18c; shoulders, 14¾@15c; hams, 20@21c. Lard dull at 20c. Whisky quiet; at 93@95c.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Cabinet Developments—Mr. Washburne's Resignation Accepted—He will Go as Minister to France.

Legislation at Harrisburg—Return of Breckinridge to Kentucky—Blair's Misfortunes.

Ex-President Johnson's Reception in Baltimore.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

The Scene at the White House.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The number of visitors at the White House to-day exceeds that of all former days since Grant became President. The ante-rooms, corridors, and even the staircases are so jammed as to be almost impassable. At least two-thirds of the members of the House and one half of the members of the Senate had interviews with the President. They were generally admitted to the executive office at once, and took their turn at taking Grant into the corner of the room to talk with him privately. The President seems in the best of spirits, and in the midst of all the crowd and confusion incident thereto kept on smoking with great equanimity.

Most of the members of the Senate and the House called upon him for the purpose of soliciting offices for their friends and supporters. The President informed them that all applications must come to him through the heads of departments, according to the rule established at first.

The New Cabinet Officers Fixed Upon.

He informed the members of Congress that he had finally fixed upon a Cabinet, but did not give their names, intimating that they would soon sent to the Senate for confirmation.

The Cabinet Meeting.

Soon after the President reached the White House, this morning, he summoned the members of the Cabinet in council. All were present except Secretary of the Interior Cox. It is understood that at the meeting the new members of the Cabinet were submitted and agreed upon, and also some of the more important foreign missions.

Washburne's Resignation Accepted.

The resignation of Washburne, as Secretary of State, was accepted to-day, to take effect as soon as his successor shall have been qualified. Washburne's name will be sent to the Senate among the first nominations as Minister to France.

Boutwell's Prospects.

Notwithstanding the efforts of Stewart and other New Yorkers, the President still adheres to appointing Boutwell as Secretary of the Treasury.

Despatch to Associated Press.

Far-Western Mails.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The Post Office Department has received information that the connection between the Union Pacific and Central Pacific Railroads was renewed on Monday, after four weeks' suspension, and that twenty tons of mails which had accumulated on the way have been forwarded to the Pacific coast. A telegram from Ogden, Utah, states that ten tons of California mails had accumulated at the end of the track, and the contractors had made arrangements to take it to the end of the Central Pacific Road. The route agents were directed to continue in charge of the mails, going with mail train.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Around the Circle Again—Our ex-President is Received in the Monumental City—A Characteristic Speech Expected.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, March 11.—The city is all astir this morning to receive Andrew Johnson, who arrived at the Camden street depot in a special car, with his escort. A large concourse of people congregated there, with various committees, a military escort, including Mayor Banks, City Councils, city officials, Custom House and Post Office officers, and many others. The procession moves and swings Andrew round the monumental circle, showing him off to the best advantage, when he halts at the rotunda of the 'Change, and receives his friends, and then dines at Barnum's. Flags are suspended on various public buildings, the streets are thronged to see the procession, and business is partially suspended. It is understood Andrew will make one of his characteristic speeches. He looks haggard.

FROM KENTUCKY.

General Breckinridge's Return—He is Reticent on all Political Affairs.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

LEXINGTON, March 11.—General Breckinridge spent yesterday at the residence of his cousin, Colonel William P. C. Breckinridge, receiving the calls of personal and political friends. The house was filled all day with men and women from all ranks in life, who came to welcome him home again. He received them all, expressing his pleasure at being permitted to return. He maintained strict reticence in regard to the political affairs of the country, saying that he comes back by permission of the Federal authorities, and desires nothing except to be permitted to practice his profession in peace. He has not yet decided whether he will remain here or go to some other point in the State to live, but feels inclined to stay in Lexington, where so many of his family and friends reside, and to which he is bound by so many associations.

Obituary.

BOSTON, March 11.—William Ropes, a well-known merchant, died last night, aged eighty-four years.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, March 11.—Mr. Connell presented a petition to have the northwest corner of Penn square given to the Academy of Natural Sciences.

Mr. Hensey one for the creation of a street-cleaning commission.

Mr. Connell, one of similar import.

Mr. Stinson, one from the Agricultural Society for laws to prevent cattle from running at large in the State.

Messrs. Connell and McCandless presented petitions against the park bill.

Messrs. Connell and Hensey offered a petition for the abolishment of capital punishment.

Mr. Connell, one from the Park Commission, William D. Kelley, and others, for the removal of the nuisance known as the Drove Yard.

A large number of remonstrances against the ratification of the fifteenth amendment were presented.

The House bill giving street-cleaning powers to the Board of Health was reported favorably from the Committee, and it will come up for final action next week.

The House bill to open Lehigh avenue from Broad street to Frankford road was reported favorably.

Mr. Connell read a bill incorporating the Wood Pavement Company, with Morton McMichael, Henry C. Carey, S. Morris Wain, A. J. Harper, and others, as incorporators, with a capital of $100,000, and with the object of preparing material for the constructing and repaving of pavements.

Also, one authorizing an additional law judge for the District Court of Philadelphia. The opinion of the bar on this bill is requested.

The House bill for the inspection of steam boilers was considered. It provides that within thirty days the Governor shall appoint one suitable person to serve for three years in each Congressional district as inspector. They shall examine all except locomotive and low pressure boilers, and shall keep a lock up safety-valve on each boiler. The owners shall have their boilers ready for inspection when notified, and shall pay four dollars for inspection, and shall attach a low water indicator.

Attention was called by Mr. Cornman to the fact that there are about three hundred thousand boilers in the State, and that the inspector who ordered the low-water indicators would have the distribution of an immense patronage. The price of the indicators was variously stated at from fifty to one hundred and sixty-two dollars each.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Rogers offered a bill which is evidently intended to force the Camden and Amboy and Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Companies to carry passengers to and from Philadelphia on their fast through trains. These trains, however, do not stop at regular stations in Philadelphia, but only halt to change locomotives. The bill is as follows:—

That from and after the passage of this act it shall not be lawful for any railroad company whose road runs to or through any part of the city of Philadelphia, to refuse to sell to any passenger a ticket for his conveyance on any train from or to the said city at a price or rate proportionate to the charge made to and from other points on said road, or to refuse to pass from or to said city any passenger who shall have previously purchased said ticket. That it shall be unlawful for such company to enter into or carry out any contract with a connecting railroad company for the denial of the privilege of passengers to purchase or use such tickets aforesaid, under penalty of $1000 for each offense, to be recovered in an action of debt, assumpsit, or trespass.

The bill was referred to the Railroad Committee. The House refused to allow the Fidelity Insurance, Trust, and Safe Deposit Company to receive trusts without giving the same security as is required of individuals. The Senate gave the privilege. The matter must now be adjusted by a committee of conference of the two houses.

Letters were read from N. B. Browne, and Messrs. McCullough and Nicholson, who yesterday opposed the grant, now withdrew their opposition.

The Senate bill providing for the punishment of cruelty to animals in Philadelphia was amended so as to make it apply to the whole State, and was then passed. The Senate will undoubtedly concur in the amendment, and the bill will become a law. Speeches were made in its favor by Messrs. Herr, Beans, Webb, and others.

Mr. Coleman, one instructing the Fish Commissioner to inquire into the practicability of procuring concurrent legislation with the adjoining States, so that the passage of fish up the Delaware and Susquehanna rivers may be promoted.

Mr. Billingfelt, one to prevent the spread of the cattle disease.

Mr. Burnett, one to authorize corporations to increase their bonded obligations and capital, the latter not to exceed fifty per cent. of the amount previously authorized.

Mr. Randall, one incorporating the Empire Mutual Life Insurance and Trust Company of Pennsylvania.

Mr. McCandless one incorporating the Mercantile Literary and Social Club, for mental and social culture by lectures etc; also, one giving the Lombard and South Streets Railway Company permission to connect its tracks at these streets and from the intersection of Passyunk Road at Fifth street, thence along Fifth to Minor, North, or Cherry street, thence along that street to Sixth street, thence along such to Passyunk Road, the company to use the track of any other company on the route, paying therefor fair compensation.

Mr. Beck one, exempting from State, county, or municipal taxes the municipal bonds of Williamsport.

Senate bill, No. 803, allowing directors of railroads to increase their number and locate office, passed finally.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Sheridan on His Way East—Bad for Blair—A Novelty.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

ST LOUIS, March 11.—General Sheridan left here yesterday for Washington via Cincinnati.

Among the *con'remps* of the day is a notice that Frank Blair is to respond to the toast of the President of the United States at the celebration of St. Patrick's day. Since the invitation was given and accepted, Grant has dismissed Blair from office as Commissioner of the Pacific Railways.

The latest novelty here is a proposition to mount the telegraph despatch boys on velocipedes.

FROM TROY.

Disastrous Fire—Loss, $75,000.

TROY, N. Y., March 11.—This morning, about 7 o'clock, a fire broke out in Cannon place, in this city, destroying the two upper stories and greatly damaging the remainder of the building. The occupants were Moore & Morris, booksellers; Clegg & Neher, wholesale millinery goods; Blagg & Frear, dry goods; C. H. Billings, lace goods; C. H. Rising, wholesale millinery goods; and A. W. Scribner, job printer. The fire originated in Scribner's engine room, on the fourth floor. Total loss, $75,000 to $100,000 on building and stock. All the sufferers are well insured.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Cable.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, March 11—A. M.—Consols for money, 92¾ and for account, 92¾. United States 5-20s quiet and steady at 82¼. Railways quiet; Erie, 25; Illinois Central, 97.

LIVERPOOL, March 11—A. M.—Cotton opens quiet; middling uplands, 12@12⅛d. Orleans, 12¼@12⅜d. The sales to day are estimated at 7,000 bales. Breadstuffs unchanged. Cotton at Havre firm. On the spot, 142½f.

European Quotations This Evening.

LONDON, March 11—P. M.—Consols, 92¾ for money and 93 for account; United States 5 20s, 82¼; stocks steady; Erie Railroad, 25¾; Illinois Central, 96¾; Great Western, 32.

LIVERPOOL, March 11—P. M.—Cotton dull, Breadstuffs quiet. Beef, 96s. Tallow, 45s 9d.

HAVRE, March 11.—Cotton opens quiet, both on the spot and afloat.

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

The President's New Appointments.

Boutwell Secretary of the Treasury—Fish, Secretary of State—Rawlins, Secretary of War.

Washburne, Minister to France

FROM WASHINGTON.

The New Cabinet and Diplomatic Appointments by the President.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The President to-day nominated to the Senate:—

George S. Boutwell, Mass., Secretary of the Treasury.

Hamilton Fish, New York, Secretary of State.

General John A. Rawlins, Secretary of War.

E. B. Washburne, Ill., Minister to France.

Frank Moore, Assistant Secretary of Legation to France.

A. L. Smart, Marshal for the District of Columbia.

A report prevails that Major-General Schofield will be assigned to the command of the Pacific coast, vice General Halleck.

Visitors at the Executive Mansion.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The crowd of visitors at the Executive Mansion to-day was greater than at any day since the President entered upon his duties. There was a perfect avalanche of cards showered upon General Dent for presentation to the President.

Private Interviews

were granted to a great many of the callers, including among them Senators Cole, Cragin, Kellogg, Sumner, Drake, Schurz, Williams, Sawyer, Stewart, ex-Senator Fowler, of Tennessee, Governor Reed, of Florida, and many Representatives, among them Banks, Hawley, Paine, Darling, and others. Besides these, a vast number were admitted to the President's office before 12 o'clock M., the hour of closing the door to visitors.

Secretary Cox received a large number of visitors at the Interior Department this morning.

Army Orders.

By direction of the President, Brevet Brigadier General George P. Ihrie, Paymaster, is relieved from duty in the pay district of New York, and assigned to the pay district of San Francisco, and ordered to report without delay to Deputy Paymaster General Horace Leonard, in charge of that district.

Executive Session of the Senate.

The Senate, at ten minutes past 1 o'clock, went into executive section on a message from the President, supposed to refer to Cabinet appointments.

THE CABINET.

The New Members.

By despatches published elsewhere, it will be seen that Mr. Washburne retires from the State Department, in which he is succeeded by

Hamilton Fish.

The new Secretary of State was born in New York city in 1809, and was educated at Columbia College. After graduating with high honors he entered upon the study of the law, and was admitted to the bar in 1830. As a lawyer he soon attained a high reputation, and in 1837 he was elected a member of the State Legislature. In 1843 he was elected to Congress, and served one term in the House of Representatives. In 1849 he was elected Governor of New York, and in 1851 he was chosen United States Senator. After serving a term of six years in the Senate he retired from public life, and for some time traveled in Europe.

Mr. Fish has a reputation as a statesman second to none of the public men of the day; during the war he was a warm advocate of the Union cause, and since then he has given a cordial support to the measures of the Republican party. He will undoubtedly make an able Secretary, and his appointment will give strength to Grant's Cabinet and prove in every way satisfactory to the country.

George S. Boutwell,

who is at last appointed to the head of the Treasury department, according to the declaration of the President, announced in our special despatches several days ago, has already had his life sketched in these columns.

General John A. Rawlins,

who becomes Secretary of War, is well known to the country as the Chief of Staff and right-hand military man of the President, a position which he has long held.

FROM NEW YORK.

Railroad Difficulties Again.

NEW YORK, March 11.—Messrs. Dirant, Ames, Dillon, Bushnell, Alley, Crane, and Tracy appeared before Judge Barnard this morning, and gave bail to answer in the proceedings against them for contempt in violating the injunction prohibiting the holding of an election for directors of the Union Pacific R. R., pending a determination of the rights as to a certain decision asked by James Fisk, Jr.

Fire.

NEW YORK, March 11.—A fire occurred this morning at the Everett House, originating in the basement, and caused by the explosion of a barrel of alcohol. One of the employes was slightly burned. Loss, $5000.

Reported Fire.

NEW YORK, March 11.—A report is in circulation that the Everett House is on fire.

Indian Depredations—A New Branch Railroad.

ST. LOUIS, March 11.—A St. George's, Utah, despatch says a large body of Navajos, on the south side of Colorado river, said to be aided by white renegades, and well supplied with arms and ammunition, have whipped several small bands in South Colorado, and now threaten the settlements of Southern Utah.

A company has been organized here proposing an immediate survey for the location of a branch from Salt Lake to Ogden, connecting with the Union Pacific Railroad. The following officers have been chosen:—Brigham Young, President; William Jenning, Vice President; Joseph A. Young, General Superintendent; and J. W. Fox, Chief Engineer.

A Murderer Reprieved.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

COLUMBUS, O., March 11.—Andrew Price, sentenced to be hung at Ironton, Ohio, March 12, has been reprieved by Governor Hayes until April 2.

BINCKLEY.

He becomes Rollicose—He Attacks Rollins and Harland and comes off more than Conqueror.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—As Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue Harland was on his way to his office to-day, he was met by John M. Binckley, who, after using some opprobrious epithets towards him, struck him a heavy blow in the face, knocking him down. Binckley followed up the assault by kicking Harland several times in the head, leaving two or three ugly wounds.

Binckley is on the rampage, and purposes serving Commissioner Rollins in the same way as soon as he meets him.

A Fuller Version.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

This morning, about 8 o'clock, Mr. John M. Binckley, ex-Solicitor of Internal Revenue, and Mr. Rollins, ex-Commissioner of Internal Revenue, met at the corner of F and Fourteenth streets, opposite Willard's Hotel. Binckley threw away his cloak and cane and attempted to strike Mr. Rollins with his fist. Mr Rollins not caring to engage in a collision, ran along F street and up Fifteenth street, towards the revenue office. Mr. Binckley pursued him until Mr. Rollins had nearly reached the revenue office, and then on his way home met Deputy Commissioner Harland on New York avenue and accosted him with the inquiry whether he would fight. Mr. Harland responded affirmatively. Whereupon Binckley knocked him down, and Mr. Harland was severely beaten, when a crowd interfered and separated the parties. These meetings were casual. This version of the affair comes from Binckley's friends.

The Senate Confirmations.

The Senate unanimously confirmed Secretaries Fish, Rawlins, and Boutwell, and Minister Washburne.

Commissioner Delano

is completely overrun with visitors this morning. It is almost impossible to reach him for the mass of visitors in his office.

Clerk of the Navy Department.

Holmes E. Hoffley was to-day formally appointed Chief Clerk of the Navy Department.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS—First Session.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Various petitions, memorials, etc., were presented and referred, among them the following:—

By Mr. Sumner, from citizens of Texas, against the organization of that State under the Constitution recently formed. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Various bills were reported back from committees, among them the following:—

By Mr. Ross, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, for the relief of settlers on Indian lands in Kansas.

By Mr. Grimes, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, a bill for the reorganization of the Navy, with amendments. Ordered to be printed.

Bills on leave were introduced and referred as follows.—

By Mr. Wilson—Granting 2,000,000 acres of public lands for the benefit of public schools in the District of Columbia. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Also, for the removal of political disabilities from various persons. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Also, for the sale of the Chattanooga iron mills.

By Mr. Howard—Authorizing the Southern Michigan Railroad Company to connect its lines with the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. Pool—A bill to dispense with the test oath in the post office service Referred to the Post Office Committee.

By Mr. Pomeroy—A bill for the improvement of the Kansas river and for the relief of actual settlers on Indian lands in Kansas.

By Mr. Corbet—To establish a department of Indian affairs. Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, to aid in the construction of the Oregon branch of the Pacific Railroad. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. Cole, to encourage and facilitate telegraphic communication. Referred to the Post Office Committee.

By Mr. Sumner, relating to telegraphic communication between the United States and foreign countries. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. Terry, to enforce the fourteenth article of the amendments to the Constitution. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

On motion of Mr. Harlan, the House joint resolution to supply an omission in the enrollment of the Miscellaneous Appropriation bill, by inserting an item of $1200 for A. B. Sheppard, the amount of a check for Indian supplies, which check was lost by him, was taken up and passed.

On motion, the President was requested to inform the Senate whether the Government of Venezuela had paid the first instalment due to American citizens by the award of the mixed commission.

The Senate then, at 1 o'clock, took up the bill to strengthen the public credit and relating to contracts for payment of coin.

Mr. Sumner moved to amend the bill by striking out the second section, which legalizes contracts to be hereafter made specifically payable in coin. He said he had been in favor of the principle of the section, and had voted for it at the last session, but that since the recent decision of the Supreme Court on the question he had been led seriously to doubt the policy of passing it now according to that decision.

Contracts in gold were legal. What more was required? Another decision? No. An act of Congress. Why? He saw no reason why Congress should intervene in order to give any additional sanction to contracts in gold. On the contrary, he saw difficulties in the way. It would open embarrassing questions which had not been reached under the decision of the Supreme Court.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

BOSTON, March 11.—Arrived, steamship Tripoli, from Liverpool.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....MARCH 11.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....34 | 11 A. M.....42 | 4 P. M.....46

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Volunteer, Jones, New York, J. P. Ohl.
Barque Amelia Guering, Haynie, Matanzas, Merchant & Co.
Schr G. S. Keppler, Miller, Georgetown, D. C., Caldwell, Gordon & Co.
Schr M. E. Hankin, Hall, Weymouth, Mass., J. Rommel, Jr. & Bro.
Schr Z. A. Paine, Noyes, Easton, do.
Schr Mary H. Read, Benson, New Bedford, do.
Schr Caroline Hall, Vickers, Salem, do.
Schr Lottie Beard, Perry, Boston, do.
Schr M. E. Coyne, Fagemire, Gloucester, do.
Schr Lena Hunter, Perry, Boston, do.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Schr Monterey, Ohlson, 5 days from Norfolk, with lumber to T. P. Galvin & Co.
Schr Ida L. Burgess, 6 days from Boston.
Steamer F. Franklin, Pierson, 18 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., March 9—P. M.—Brigs Carichetta, from Palermo, and Charles Miller, from Savannah, both for Philadelphia, passed in to-day.

The following vessels were at the Breakwater this morning detained by head winds viz:—Ship Admiral from Bremen, with orders for Baltimore; schrs More Light, from Cuba for Philadelphia; Thomas Borden, from Fall River for do; Harriet Ryan, from New York for do; Mountaineer from Philadelphia for Salem; J. Vansant, from Baltimore for New Haven; F. M. Loring, from Providence for Norfolk; John Collins from Jersey City for Virginia; Ella Fish, from Rockport for Richmond; W. G. Anderson, from New York for do; Fanny J. Freeman, D. W. Vaughn; J. D. Chapman; Forest Home; and George Henry, all from New York for Virginia; Addie M. Haines, do, for Hatteras Inlet; and Saxon, loading wrecked cargo of timber from the beach, nearly finished loading. Wind SE. JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Bruncilo, Rowe, hence, at New York yesterday.

Barque Carl Johann Norden, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 20th ult.

Barque Blair Athol Haynes, from Gloucester for Philadelphia, at Newport, Eng., 21st ult.

Barque Elena Stewart, for Philadelphia, sailed from Troon 2d ult.

Brig Nellie Mowe, Merryman, for Philadelphia, sailed from Ryde, I. W., 23d ult.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Break-up of the Indiana Legislature.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The proposed fifteenth amendment of the Constitution, sent out the other day from Congress to the States, and endorsed by General Grant in his inaugural, provides that "there shall be no abridgment by the United States or by any State of the right to vote on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude," and that "Congress shall have power to enforce this provision by appropriate legislation." This means impartial suffrage to all male citizens above the age of twenty-one years—whites, blacks, Indians, and Chinese. Half-a-dozen States have already ratified this amendment, and it was about to be taken up in the Indiana Legislature the other day, when the Democratic minority bolted, seceded, and went home, leaving both houses without a quorum, and consequently incapable of any legislation at all. To meet the emergency the Republican Governor (Baker) has issued a call for new elections to fill the places of the seceding members in time for a new meeting of the Legislature on the 1st of April, the main idea being the ratification of said fifteenth amendment.

The Democrats, in this act of secession, have been playing a ridiculous game. If they fill all these vacancies they will be only where they left off; but the probability is that from fear that if they have the chance they may play the same game over again, there will be a quorum elected to both houses without them. In any event, the Democrats have been blundering again on the nigger. They still dream of "the Constitution as it was" under Buchanan, when, by the Dred Scott decision, a negro had "no rights which a white man was bound to respect." But since that day two amendments have been added to the Constitution — the thirteenth, abolishing slavery root and branch, and the fourteenth, declaring, among other things, equality to niggers in the matter of civil rights, and that suffrage and representation shall go together. Now comes the fifteenth amendment, giving to the black man, to the red man, and the yellow man, the everlasting nigger, the Indian, and the Chinaman citizenized, the same right of suffrage as the white man. General Grant, too, thinks this amendment will settle all this business, and so he hopes it will be duly ratified by the States. This endorsement, there is every reason to believe, will carry this amendment through; for, says Richard, "the king's name is a tower of strength."

Why, then, will the Democrats persist in this folly of fighting the nigger, when they have been almost destroyed in their successive disasters on the nigger question since 1854? But for the stupidity of their Copperhead and Rebel leaders of the Tammany Convention, they might have run even General Grant a tight race, and they might have secured a handsome majority in the present House of Representatives. But instead of recognizing the "fixed facts" before them, the stupid managers of the party proclaimed the reconstruction acts of Congress "unconstitutional, revolutionary, null, and void," and so they were swamped again in '68, as they had been under Johnson on the same issue in '66. So they are out in the cold, watching and waiting for some providential smash-up of the Republican party, and apparently incapable of seeing anything to fight against but the almighty nigger. He is to them what a bit of red flannel is to an enraged bull or a turkey cock—an intolerable insult, to be resented, reckless of consequences.

Mr. Stewart's Grand Charity.

From the N. Y. World.

We are sorry to see Mr. Stewart's proposition, to make a pecuniary sacrifice for the sake of securing to himself the opportunity of bestowing his invaluable services as Secretary of the Treasury, treated in certain quarters as a kind of secular simony. There is no trace of simony in the transaction, for it has been expressly settled in the English courts that "bonds given to pay money to charitable uses or receiving the presentation to a living are not simoniacal."

It is equally unjust to Mr. Stewart to say that his disposition to fling the superflux of his vast fortune to the poor has only been developed by the pressure of the awkward dilemma into which he was brought by his own and his Presidential patron's ignorance of the law. So far is this from being true, that it is now many years since Mr. Stewart publicly entreated Mr. George Peabody not to deprive Mr. Astor and himself of the pleasure and privilege of doing for the poor of New York what Mr. Peabody has done on so magnificent a scale for the poor of London and for the cause of education at the South. It is but commonly fair to suppose that the noble designs so long ago avowed by Mr. Stewart and Mr. Astor have ever since been ripening to fulfilment, and that their culmination has only been revealed, not precipitated, by Mr. Stewart's anxiety to serve the State.

This, which we repeat is, in our judgment, a fair supposition, will be made a beautiful certainty when Mr. Stewart, relieved from the cares of Federal office, devotes himself as a private citizen to the accomplishment of the grand scheme of charity by which he has now once more commended himself to the favor of Providence and the admiration of his fellow-men.

It would be monstrous to imagine that a man of Mr. Stewart's years and piety will not prefer, even to the honor of assisting President Grant and helping a national treasury out of a hobble, the enduring satisfaction of doing God's will in behalf of the least of these his brethren.

No Nonsense.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The gentleman who was Secretary of State a few days ago, but who holds that office no longer, has, upon the occasion of surrendering his portfolio, given to the land, or at least to all distinguished personages therein who are in danger of being dined, a valuable lesson. The neighbors of Mr. Seward, in Auburn, not to be out of fashion, were naturally desirous of signalizing the return of that gentleman to his own hearthstone, and of making a creditable exhibition of their own inestimable love and affection. But Mr. Seward was not to be caught; for, at his time of life, playing lion, and roaring to order, is, at any rate, a fatiguing business. So the retiring statesman wrote to Mr. George U. Peck, Secretary of the Reception Committee; and in this epistle he guarded against an ovation with admirable and comprehensive foresight. He "absolutely declines"—

1. "*Any Public Meeting.*" He will undoubtedly be glad to get back, but he will go through the raptures in private, and refuse to be embraced even by the most joyful of his friends in the presence of ten thousand gaping spectators. He will also refuse to make

2. "*A Speech.*" He has made speeches enough. For years upon years he has been making speeches. For that matter, is there not a printed volume of speeches by him already made, which those who hanker for elocution and rhetoric can peruse in the retiracy of their own closets? Mr. Johnson's frightful example has probably closed Mr. Seward's mouth, at least for the present. Moreover, he declines to accept

3. "*A Dinner.*" The passion for eating is one which we know, upon Scriptural authority, declines with declining years. "I am this day," said Barzillai, 'eighty years old. Can thy servant taste what I eat, or what I drink?" Besides, it may reasonably be supposed that another warning has been afforded to Mr. Seward by the eating and drinking career of another Mr. Johnson across the water. Moreover, at a dinner, it would be almost impossible, without a rude violation of every precedent, to avoid making a speech. "Gabbara," says Rabelais, "was the first inventor of drinking healths." Mr. Seward will refuse, also.

4. "*A Procession.*" When one remembers of how many processions this gentleman has been the central figure and ornament, the reason of his disinclination may be readily surmised. None of these triumphal marches have concluded at the coveted goal. Reduced to its simple elements, there is but small enjoyment in the honor of being carted about in a barouche, with a brass band blowing its life out in front and another brass band puffing itself deaf behind. It is only in such a situation, with melancholy thoughts of the coming cold in the head, that the recipient of ringing cheers can appreciate the safety and the satisfaction of wearing a hat. Again, Mr. Seward desires no

5. "*Ceremony.*" He shrinks from being treated like a Grand Lama, or a Grand Mufti, or a Grand Turk, or a Tycoon, or a Pope, or a Doge, or an Imperator, or a Pontifex Maximus. He knows that he is mortal. He feels himself to be human. He desires not "booing" and genuflexions, the salam and the ko-tow. The primitive simplicity of shaking hands is enough for him. Finally, he objects to any

6. "*Demonstration.*" He will not be exhibited, as if he had been caught by some hardy hunter five thousand miles from Auburn, and brought to that place as a curiosity. "Demonstrations" are well enough in mathematics, but not being a problem, except in a figurative sense of the word, he has no desire to have a "Q. E. D." tacked to his record. "Such things," as he truly observes, "are unnecessary."

We cannot help thinking that in setting his face against demonstrative leonization Mr. Seward has entitled himself to the thanks of all public men exposed to like dangers and subjected to similar temptations. The strong point is the dinner declined. The barouche refused was a great gain. The repudiated banquet is a positive blessing, and will be so considered here until Mr. Reverdy Johnson's performances in England are forgotten.

The Secretaryship of the Treasury.

From the N. Y. World.

The Republican journals throughout the country have helped Gen. Grant dig the ditch into which his first step tumbled him; and, what is worse, the *Herald*, *Tribune*, *Times*, and *Post* have persisted in inviting him still deeper into the mire.

Had General Grant, inexperienced himself in civil affairs, taken of experienced and able men in his party that advice which none of the most experienced statesmen, his predecessors, ever disdained to invite from their contemporaries, he would not now be naked to the derision of his opponents and the contempt of his party. The hostile criticism of the Democratic press, had it had some slight intimation of his designs to proceed upon, alone might have rescued him from accomplishing his blunders.

But these very organs of Republican opinion fed fat the presumption and the conceit which led General Grant to think himself superior to public opinion.

They told him and they told the public marvellous things that plain common sense would do. They cast scorn upon "politicians," upon experience in civil affairs, upon learning in the law, upon an acquaintance with the traditions and the practices of statesmanship. They added the Chief Magistracy of thirty eight millions of people to the number of things which—as Sidney Smith said of driving a gig and editing a newspaper—every man was entitled to think himself competent to, without experience or education. They applauded his reticence as if it were a substantial kind of power or a quality of genius which was going to help him administer the Government. They coöperated with General Grant's own ignorance to keep him from the knowledge which he lacked and the counsel which was indispensable to him. It turns out that public opinion, which is worth a statesman's heed, might have been useful also to General Grant. It turns out that a knowledge of the laws might have helped him in discharging his promise to execute the laws.

But why did these blind leaders persist in dragging on their blind man deeper into the mire. The *Tribune* hailed Mr. Stewart as the "financial Prospero," whom it is useless to try to match, and who, being Secretary of the Treasury, would "be as impartial and sternly just as an *archangel*" in passing on his own transactions as an importer. The fatuous and illiterate *Herald* wanted the law of 1789 to be "submitted to the Supreme Court" (!), where it would at once be condemned as "feudal," whatever that may mean, and "unconstitutional." The *Times* disgraced its intelligence by urging, rather than "the repeal of the law," the exemption of Mr. Stewart from its operation by joint resolution. The *Post*, with due servility, declared itself all ready to applaud the President's "own deliberate judgment," whatever it might be, and then advised him that a common law maxim controls a statute speaking in positive and decided language. Was ever such a chorus!

Now, the statute of 1789 is entitled to great weight as mere authority. It was enacted, after deliberation, by the splendid statesmen of the revolutionary and constitutional era of our Government. Human affairs nor human nature have not since altered in kind. If it was wise then, it is wise now. Our growth and greatness as a nation only add to the number and weight of the reasons for its establishment. As for Mr. Stewart, he is the first man to whom its provisions apply, but he is also first and chiefest of that class and description of men now alive to whom it was meant to apply.

That provision of the act of 1789 prohibiting the manager of the national finances from being at the same time engaged in any private business which would give him a personal interest that might bias his mind in his public action, is founded on the most obvious and elementary principles of prudence and morality. It is the same principle which the law applies to all trustees and fiduciaries of whatever sort: that they must have no interest which is or may be in conflict with their duty. If the founders of the republic had enacted no such law as the eighth section of that act, it ought now to be enacted at once. If it were not the law, the principle upon which it is founded ought to be respected as a rule of prudence and a dictate of morality. The unadvised common sense of which we have heard so much has not been competent to this sense of decorum, of propriety, of morality; for General Grant appointed Mr. Stewart. And if Mr. Stewart at first accepted the appointment, no man can say that a life-long training in trade, in the faculty to buy cheap and sell dear, should have fitted him to appreciate the indecorum of that act. But a lawyer or a publicist, or even a "politician," familiar with higher standards and the more refined codes of human action—had such men's advice not been scouted as superfluous—might have forewarned them of what they have now incurred.

No doubt it would have been a serious practical difficulty that, if the largest dealer with the Government, if the largest importer, were to represent the Government at the head of its finances, he would have daily to act on cases in which he would be interested adversely to the Government. But that mischief, which is all that the Republican press of this city considered—that mischief which the "archangelic" purity of Mr. Stewart might indeed easily overcome—was about the least of all the mischiefs incident to the situation.

The unseen, unguided influence of him, the superior officer, upon his subordinates would have been utterly destructive to all the motives which are relied on to insure the protection of the Government in the dealings of men with the head of the Treasury. Mr. Stewart might both be an archangel and have angels at the head of every bureau; but for his clerks and agents, and for the Government's appraisers and collectors and customs officials, he could not have drawn upon the angelic host.

The intrinsic, radical, and overshadowing evil of the situation was this:—The Secretary of the Treasury is not only required by law to advise Congress as to the measures it should pass to improve the revenue, as to the taxes it shall put on and the taxes it shall take off, and generally as to the fiscal and financial legislation it shall enact, but in the practical administration of his department so wide a limit of discretion is conferred upon that officer, and so vast are the transactions of the Government compared with those of private business, that the Secretary has become the practical regulator and controller of the gold market, thereby of the rates of foreign exchange, thereby of the cost of all imported goods, thereby of the prices of all our exported commodities—wheat, corn, flour, tobacco, cotton, petroleum, beef, and pork. He has also become the controller of the money market. He determines the abundance or scarcity of loanable capital, the rate of interest, and thereby the prices of securities and stocks as well as merchandise. Whether so wide a discretion was wise or necessary is not the question. Under the legislation of the last nine years and the growth of our debt, it exists.

Now, that Mr. Stewart, the importer who has occasion to buy more exchange than any man in these States, should continue to direct the operations of his house in purchasing gold or exchange and remitting to pay for his exported goods; and that Mr. Stewart, the Secretary, should at the same time decide whether or not the Government should sell gold, having on hand, with authority to sell, a quantity so vast that the sale of a fifth of it would depress its price and make a convulsion from Wall street to San Francisco—this, we say, is an absurd, an impossible situation, act or no act of 1789. But this act, with its charity for human weakness, marks and defines the absurdity and impossibility of the situation.

Neither General Grant nor Mr. Stewart nor the Republican press of this city (all alike ignorant of the law) exhibited the faculty to perceive this obvious principle of prudence and morality upon which the law was based. But how did none of them see, what is better suited to their faculties to see, that Mr. Stewart in so false and absurd a situation could not possibly have or keep the public confidence? Were he, as Secretary, to sell gold or adopt any measure which should depress the foreign exchange, and thereby cause, as so often has happened, a fall in imported or exported commodities and an interruption in the courses of industry and trade—cannot he see, cannot everybody see, that all men who were damaged in their interests thereby would have said that Mr. Stewart was buying gold or exchange and trying to buy it cheap?

If, on the other hand he were to allow the rate of exchange to rise, would not every man whose interest was in its fall have felt and said that Mr. Stewart, having got his exchange, was now putting up his goods which were yet to be sold?

And though Mr. Stewart were to reap profits only from his business for the next four years, as it would be hard to prevent his firm from doing were he Secretary of the Treasury, and were he to devote those profits to New York charities, would his rivals fail to feel or fail to say that in those profits he, the munificent bestower of them, had an interest, direct and indirect, utterly beyond what he could have were they simply flowing into his private coffers. For, were those profits small, rival merchants would suffer by his underselling them, and he would draw a still larger stream of custom to his bazaars to increase mightily his subsequent profits. The *Tribune* praised its own business sagacity a year or two ago in running its establishment a twelvemonth at no profit, and doubtless the policy was sagacious.

On the other hand, were the profits of Mr. Stewart's business large and the sums bestowed upon our charities considerable, would he have no interest, direct or indirect, in such a world-wide advertisement of his liberality and wealth? Six millions in four years, if it went to his bank accounts, could neither increase the sum of his present luxuries or comforts, nor the popular awe before such opulence. But thus bestowed, it would aggrandize his real possessions, and confer upon him something wherein no other human being's "interest" could equal his—namely, a fame beside which John Jacob Astor's, Smithson's, and Peabody's would pale, and which he, like Peabody, would be living to enjoy. Mr. Stewart's "interest" in his private profits for four years would be insignificant beside his interest in such public munificence.

Yet we would not dogmatize on the law of 1789. Mr. Stewart at least knew enough when his trouble was manifest to seek and be guided by competent legal advisers, even if his letter to the President stigmatizes the disabilities as "technical" which they deemed insuperable. But his nomination was not fit to have been made, and General Grant has been driven to perceive it, despite the journals which invited him from blunder on to blunder.

Our Foreign Ministers and Consuls.

From the N. Y. Times.

Our foreign ministers are pretty much all, like Barkis, "willin'." Mr. Hale, at Madrid, has made no bones of it (or, as Mr. Wade would say, "no butter"), and has asked plumply to be kept in office under Grant. Mr. Kilpatrick, late of Santiago, has done the same. Mr. Bancroft, at Berlin, has paid the silent but significant compliment to General Grant of giving a grand dinner in honor of his inauguration. Mr. Dix, at Paris, goes a step further, and writes that he has been "enjoying the luxury of silence," and adding, "I know no greater nuisance in the United States than speech-making, and my greatest enjoyment has been my exemption from it," which certainly ought to suit General Grant's ideas to a T, and make him as well as the country regret that General Dix has already announced his purpose to come home, where he can no longer hope to indulge his favorite "luxury."

Meanwhile, however, Mr. Johnson, in England, says nothing whatever about Grant, or about keeping his office. He has much else to do in talking to the cutlers and straw-plaiters and fishmongers, and in keeping all England in a roar of good humor, and in making known that the Alabama business is at last settled. We somehow fancy, too, that he never had any thoughts of retaining his office, and that in any event, with his accustomed gallantry, he would "bow to the setting, not to the rising sun."

In general, however, we may conclude that all our foreign ministers and consuls are strong and outspoken supporters of the new administration, as is befitting, and that all have been "original Grant men" ever since last November at least. Our private conviction is, that they have also been "Washburne men" from the start, and that they don't care who knows it.

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30 YEARS SIX PER CENT.

GOLD BONDS,

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ACCRUED INTEREST.

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LEDYARD & BARLOW

Have Removed their

LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE

TO

No. 19 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

And will continue to give careful attention to collecting and securing CLAIMS throughout the United States, British Provinces, and Europe.

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BANKERS AND BROKERS.

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BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds,

At Closest Market Rates.

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Dealers in United States Bonds, and Members of Stock and Gold Exchange,

Receive Accounts of Banks and Bankers on Liberal Terms,

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LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD CO.'S

SIX PER CENT.

MORTGAGE BONDS.

Also Pennsylvania and New York Canal and Railroad Company's SEVEN PER CENT. MORTGAGE BONDS, guaranteed by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company. THE LEHIGH VALLEY OLD BONDS, SUBJECT TO TAX, EXCHANGED FOR NEW ISSUE FREE FROM TAX.

CHARLES C. LONGSTRETH,

2 2 10t Treasurer.

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Union Pacific Railroad.

1040 MILES

NOW COMPLETED.

The First Mortgage Bonds,

HAVING 30 YEARS TO RUN,

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold,

WE ARE NOW SELLING

AT

PAR AND INTEREST,

Or exchanging for GOVERNMENT SECURITIES on the following terms:—

For $1000 1881s, we pay a difference of..... $134 17
$1000 1862s, we pay a difference of..... 141 62
$1000 1864s, we pay a difference of..... 107 92
$1000 1865s, Nov., we pay a diff. of..... 121 68
$1000 10-40s, we pay a difference of..... 90 42
$1000 1865s, July, we pay a difference of 100 42
$1000 1867s, July, we pay a difference of 104 17
$1000 1868s, July, we pay a difference of 104 17

Or in proportion, as the market for Government Securities may fluctuate.

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No. 36 South THIRD Street.

2 19 PHILADELPHIA.

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Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Stree

PHILADELPHIA.

Dealers in all Government Securities.

Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New

A Liberal Difference allowed.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved ladies.

We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office. 1 13m

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JAMES E. SMITH & CO.,

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MANUFACTURERS,

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FRESH FRUIT IN CANS.

PEACHES, PINEAPPLES, ETC.,

GREEN CORN, TOMATOES.

FRENCH PEAS, MUSHROOMS.

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ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

Dealer in Fine Groceries,

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No. 223 South SIXTEENTH Street,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

PROVISIONS,

OYSTERS, AND SAND CLAMS,

FOR FAMILY USE.

TERRAPINS $16 PER DOZEN. 9

TRUNKS.

IMPROVEMENT IN TRUNKS.

ALL TRUNKS NOW MADE AT

The "Great Central" Trunk Depot,

Have Simons' Patent Safety Hasp and Bolts, which securely fastens the Trunk on both ends with heavy Bolts, and in the centre with the ordinary lock. Positively no extra charge.

GREAT CENTRAL TRUNK DEPOT,

N. W. Cor. SEVENTH and CHESNUT Sts.

TRAVELLERS, NOTICE

Purchase your Trunks with Simons' Triple Fastening, heavy Bolts: no fear lock breaking,

AT THE GREAT CENTRAL,

2 19 3m No. 701 CHESNUT Street.

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SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY,

No. 430 WASHINGTON AVENUE, Philadelphia,

WILLIAM WRIGHT'S PATENT VARIABLE CUT OFF STEAM-ENGINE.

Regulated by the Governor.

MERRICK'S SAFETY HOISTING MACHINE, Patented June, 1868.

DAVID JOY'S

PATENT VALVELESS STEAM HAMMER.

D. M. WESTON'S

PATENT SELF-CENTERING, SELF-BALANCING CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR-DRAINING MACHINE AND HYDRO EXTRACTOR,

For Cotton or Woollen Manufacturers. 7 15mwfm

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—A new ferry boat, which is to run between this city and Camden, was launched on Tuesday, at Wilmington Del.

—The steamboat John Sylvester commenced her trips yesterday between this city and Wilmington. The steamer S. M. Felton will commence running in a few days.

—Jeremiah Hogan, who resided at Ninth and Green streets, died yesterday at his residence, at the advanced age of 102 years. He was noted for his temperance principles, and was in the enjoyment of good health up to within a few days.

—The new Belmont Grammar School building, at Forty-first street and Oregon avenue, was dedicated yesterday with appropriate ceremonies.

—Frank Conner, whose residence is at No. 563 East Lehigh avenue, was found yesterday afternoon on the Reading Railroad after a train of cars had passed over him. He was removed to the Episcopal Hospital, where he died soon after.

—Jacob Waters, 38 years old, a German, while walking yesterday on the track of the Pennsylvania Railroad, was overtaken by a train which knocked him down and injured him very badly. He was taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital. The residence of the injured man is not known.

—The missionary anniversary of St. George's M. E. Sabbath School was held last evening in the church, Fourth street, below New, in the presence of a large audience. The pulpit was very handsomely decorated for the occasion, and the exercises were highly interesting commencing with a chorus by the choir. A prayer was then offered by the pastor, Rev. M. D. Kurtz, after which further addresses were made by General E. M. Gregory and the pastor, the exercises concluding with the benediction.

—The order of the Mayor in respect to the inspection of applicants for police appointment is the revival of one long in existence. Among the rules adopted by Mayor Henry for the police force were the following:—

"Physical health and vigor, unimpaired sight and hearing, age between twenty-five and forty, ability to read and write, unblemished character and habitual sobriety" are the qualifications necessary. "Each applicant before receiving an appointment must undergo a satisfactory inspection by the Chief of Police and two Lieutenants detailed for that duty."

—William H. Orne, a paper-hanger residing on Market street, above Fortieth, West Philadelphia, while suffering from temporary aberration of mind, yesterday afternoon inflicted such terrible injuries upon himself that it was believed he could not live through the night. Seemingly fearful that he would injure himself, he called at the West Philadelphia Police Station and desired to be locked up, but his request was not complied with, and he was told to go home. He did so, and a few minutes after reaching it he ran into the street with a butcher knife in his hand and stabbed himself in the abdomen and side three or four times, inflicting frightful wounds. He then cut his throat, severing the windpipe, and would have killed himself had he not been seized and the knife taken from him. He was removed to his house, and a physician summoned who pronounced his case hopeless.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 131¾.

—A. T. Stewart bade the President farewell last evening.

—Secretary of State Washburne will soon retire from the Cabinet.

—General *ad interim* Thomas is to retire by order of the President.

—Vice-President Colfax will leave Washington for a short time for a trip Northward.

—Columbus Delano, the new Commissioner of Internal Revenue, took the oath of office yesterday.

—The American ship Anna, from Yarmouth, Me., was recently lost off the Scilly Islands; crew saved.

—Secretaries Borie, Cox, and Postmaster-General Cresswell were at their respective posts yesterday.

—Horace Lochlin, Assistant Superintendent of the Vermont Central Railroad, died at St. Albans yesterday.

—The municipal election, in Bridgeton, N. J., has resulted in favor of the Republicans by an increased majority.

—A non-resident trader has been fined four hundred dollars in Baltimore. He sold goods by sample without a license.

—President Grant was visited yesterday by many Senators, numerous Representatives, and a legion of non office holding citizens.

—Secretary Borie will receive the officers of the Navy and Marine Corps present in the District of Columbia, at noon to-morrow.

—$1,109,000 in treasure was shipped from San Francisco to Panama yesterday. $329,000 of this amount is assigned to New York.

—One hundred and forty towns in New Hampshire give Stearns, Republican candidate for Governor, 27,824, and Bedell, Dem., 23,026.

—Attorney-General Hoar had a long interview with the President yesterday. After leaving the White House, he had the oath of office administered to him by Chief Justice Chase.

—President Grant has appointed as Government Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad, Messrs. Jesse Williams, of this State; John Black, of New York; Price, of Iowa; Harris, of Massachusetts, and Webster, of Illinois.

—In reply to a letter from a member of the Executive Committee of the Colored Republican Association of Baltimore to Hon. J. A. J. Creswell, congratulating him on his appointment as Postmaster-General, regarding it as an evidence that the administration of General Grant intends to work out the grand result of the ultimate triumph of true Republican principles, the *American* of to day publishes the following:—

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, March 9, 1869.—Mr. George Myers.—My Dear Sir:—I value highly your congratulatory note of the 6th instant, and am happy to have your assurance that the colored men of my State approve my appointment to a position in the Cabinet of our illustrious President. In turn, I congratulate you, and through you all of your race, upon the noble stand taken by President Grant in his inaugural in favor of the ratification of the proposed constitutional amendment.

Very truly yours,
JOHN A. J. CRESWELL.

Foreign Affairs.

HAVANA, March 10.—The cholera has entirely disappeared in the neighborhood of Santiago.

The negroes and mulattoes have tendered a serenade to General Puello at Santa Espiritu.

The insurgents are burning the plantations in the vicinity of Manzanilla and Santa Cruz.

The shipments of sugar and molasses to the United States are very heavy from ports of Cuba.

LIVERPOOL, March 10—The American ship Anna, from Yarmouth, Me., was recently lost off the Scilly Islands. The crew were saved.

Contested Election Case.

Before the Examiners, Messrs. Messick and Batturs, yesterday afternoon, testimony in the contested election case was resumed:—

Horace P. Dick, No. 711 South Ninth street, testified that he did not vote; no other one of that name lives there. (He was assessed there and on the list of voters.)

David J. Worthington, No. 619 South Ninth street, testified that no other person of that name lived there; he did not vote. (He was assessed there and on the voters' list.)

T. B. Young, No. 816 Lombard street, testified that he moved from No. 809 South street about two years ago; did not vote. (He was assessed at the latter number and on the voters' list.)

As to the Sixth division of the Fourth ward, Edward Walker testified that he was the Republican return inspector; John Friel, the Democratic window inspector, took the tickets; William Quinton should have kept the window book inside, but did not get it until 11 o'clock; the judge of the election kept it back until the hour mentioned; after he got it, Quinton, when he could not find a name, would challenge the vote; he was told that if he did not stop challenging persons outside they would drop him out of the window; John Duffy was one who said this; Quinton was thereby intimidated and stopped challenging for about an hour and a half; the man challenged and a voucher were sometimes sworn; Doggy Dougherty was the voucher they had there; witness would vouch for his bad character; he vouched for quite a number; about twenty or thirty persons were sworn; there might have been more; in many instances where challenges were made the officers would say "it's all right," and take the vote without swearing the voter; about two naturalization papers shown during the day; men who did not show naturalization papers were asked if they had been voters for ten years, and if they said yes, their votes would be taken; could not say that he saw any one vote twice or commit frauds of any kind; witness voted the Republican ticket.

Ellis J. Hall testified that he was clerk of the Republican inspector of this division, and kept a list of the names of the voters; when the election commenced the officers had no list of taxables; it was handed to Mr. Quinton by the judge, between 10 and 11 o'clock; they took the votes just as the men came up until that time; most of the challenges were disregarded, neither the voter nor the voucher being sworn; the officers would say "all right, that vote is correct;" a considerable number of voters were foreigners; in the second hour in the morning about 98 votes were cast; the Democratic inspector announced the names for witness to write them down.

Charles Sigmund testified that he was at these polls, and had the outside window book when the election commenced; challenged about forty persons; in a few instances only were the challenges respected; no person was examined according to the law; witness called for the production of naturalization papers, and insisted strongly upon it in two instances; in one, a man outside swore that the person challenged had his papers, and the vote was taken; in the other, the man himself swore that he had papers, and the vote was taken; witness continued all day to challenge, and the officers to disregard them; witness voted the Republican ticket; when witness challenged, the officers inside would say, "you know that that vote is all right;" witness tendered his resignation from the police force the day before election, but it was not accepted, and he served until removed by Mayor Fox.

Jacob L. Baugh was recalled, and testified that he challenged the parties whom he thought had no right to vote, and that in many instances the challenges were disregarded; strangers came there in gangs, and said if he did not stop challenging they would "put a head on him;" Fitzgerald came with a gang of about fifteen, between 11 and 12 o'clock, and all voted; they gave their residences in Seventh and in Baker streets; a man claiming to be a deputy sheriff dragged witness away from the window; in the second hour they voted so fast that it was impossible to find the names upon the book; witness voted the Republican ticket; saw William Blanford vote the same ticket.

Edward Walker, Jr., testified that he voted the Republican ticket, and corroborated substantially the preceding witness.

Adjourned until Friday next.

CAMDEN.

The Republican Ticket Elected.

The result of the election in Camden on Tuesday, for municipal and ward officers, was almost a clean sweep of everything in favor of the Republicans. The Democrats succeeded in electing only three men on their tickets, two in Middle ward—a member of the Board of Education and Assessor—and an Assessor in South ward. It was the greatest and most decisive defeat they ever met with in Camden. Both parties worked energetically, and a heavy vote was polled.

Major Cox was re-elected by a majority of 508 votes, the vote standing thus:—

C. Cox, Rep., 1705 T. B. Atkinson, D., 1197

Mr. J. K. Brown, Republican, was re-elected Marshal by a majority of 548 votes.

The following gentlemen were also elected:—

North Ward—Freeholder, Charles Watson; Council, William Calhoun, Samuel C. Harbert; Board of Education, William Few Smith, Joseph C. Delacour; Trustee of Cemetery, William Rutter; Assessor, Levi C. Phiter; Collector, Daniel H. Condit; Commissioners of Appeal, Samuel B. Garrison, Charles Wilson, Charles A. Sparks; Ward Clerk (First district), B. H. Connelly; (Second district), Joseph C. Day; Constable, James W. Ayres; Overseer of the Poor, James W. Ayres; Pound Keeper, James W. Ayres; Judge of Election (First district), Joseph Thompson; (Second district), George Fitzgerald; Inspector (First district), J. M. White; (Second district), B. V. H. Archer.

Middle Ward.—Freeholder, Abner Sparks; Council, Samuel Iszard, Jonathan Kirsbride; Board of Education, James M. Cassady (D.); Assessor, James Colhouer; Collector, John Evans; Trustee of Cemetery, George D. Brittain; Commissioners of Appeal, George Vernon, John Coates, Ezra L. Fish; Justice of the Peace, Robert S. Bender; Judge of Election, First precinct, John Valentine; Second do., Charles G. Zimmerman; Inspectors, First precinct, George Brown, John G. Ballinger; Second do., Isaac Lynch, John Breyer; Ward Clerk, First district, Charles Archer; Second do., S. K. Batchelor; Constable, William H. Hawkins; Overseer of the Poor, William H. Haskins.

South Ward—Chosen Freeholder, James Deno; Council, Richard Perks, John Oeler; Assessor, James Massey, D.; Collector, William Wiatt; Board of Education, David Rittenhouse; Judges of Election (First precinct), John Wallace; (Second precinct), Alfred Meade; Inspectors of Election (First precinct), William Hoffinger; (Second precinct) George Thompson; Ward Clerk (First precinct), Charles Joonson; (Second precinct), Charles Cadwell; Alderman, Frank Louge; Constable, John W. Campbell; Overseer of the Poor, John W. Campbell; Trustee of Cemetery, George A. Driesbach; Commissioners of Appeal, Joseph M. Cooper, Alfred H. Meade, John Sharp; Pound Keeper, Jacob Wolf.

ROLLINS.

The ex-Commissioner of Internal Revenue Delivers an Address.

Upon receiving the thanks and well-wishes of all the employes in the Internal Revenue Bureau, ex-Commissioner Rollins spoke as follows:—

My friends, I thank you for your kindly feelings towards me, and the warm and generous language of its expression. The true quality of apparent friendship is best tested when those professing it are about to separate, and the approval or disapproval of one's own household, or of those with whom he has been long and intimately associated, has a deeper significance than the hollow words of strangers.

It is almost six years since I came to this office, and almost unknown to every one of you. Your number has increased with the necessity of the service; some have found other and more desirable employment elsewhere; a few have been retired by the action of the departments; some whom we much deplore have died; but the faces of many whom I first saw on the morning of the 9th of April, 1863, have grown more and more familiar and dear to me down to the present hour. Whatever measure of success attended the discharge of my duties is mainly attributed to the counsel, the fidelity, and the labor of the officers and clerks associated with me in their discharge. The office of Commissioner, as suggested in your resolutions, has, for the last two or three years, been crowded with embarrassments, as well as responsibilities. The interests of the revenue have been sacrificed that an unworthy policy of reconstruction might be foisted on an unwilling people.

Bad men and bad women have controlled Presidential nominations, while the advice of worthy and trusted leaders of both the great political parties of the country have been disregarded. The office of Commissioner has been robbed of all power over its subordinates, and the Treasury Department, in all its ramifications, seem regarded as a great place for the distribution of rewards rather than an institution for the proper collection and disbursement of the national revenue. Were it not for your encouragement and your support, in spite of the wishes of good men and of my own conviction of duty, sick at heart and weary from excessive toil, I must have retired from this place before the appointment of a successor approved by the Senate.

Through your aid I have been enabled to carry the office through the troubles and perils of the last administration, and deliver it over to one whom I have known for years only to esteem, for whom I proposed long since to retire, and whom I know enjoys your confidence and that of the country. The office, as I have reasons from President Grant for believing, will now be relieved with the power it once exercised, and the country has abundant reason for believing that the expectation of pardons will not hereafter stimulate violations of the revenue law under the new administration.

Under the new administration I shall look for less fraud, more revenue, and the restored confidence of the people in the institutions of our Government. The future is veiled to us; but though our pathway shall seldom seem to run parallel with each other in this world, if we shall listen to the admonitions of conscience and the teachings of inspiration heroically the while doing with our might what our hands find to do, when our journeyings are all ended, and the veil is lifted, we shall be together, and be at peace. God grant that this may be so!

HARRISBURG.

The Majority Report of the Committee on Federal Relations—The Constitutional Amendment.

Yesterday, in the Senate, the Committee on Federal Relations submitted a report on the resolution ratifying the fifteenth constitutional amendment. From the majority report, signed by Messrs. Lowry, Graham, and Olmsted, we take the following:—

Why should not Pennsylvania give its colored citizens the right to vote?

In the States lately in rebellion, slavery has not only been abolished, but by the people themselves as engrafted in their State Constitutions (so far as those States have been reconstructed), the right of suffrage has been given to the black man under no restrictions which do not apply equally to the white. The Constitutions of the three yet remaining will guarantee the same right to their colored citizens. This provision, it is true, was demanded by Congress as one of the conditions under which the great crime of the Rebellion might be condoned, not as a punishment for the past so much as a security for the future, as well as a most deserved tribute to the unfaltering loyalty of the black race during the war; but where does this demand, made by us through our representatives, leave us? The spirit of forgiveness, as made by the Congress of the people to those lately in rebellion, has been the wonder of the world. The civilization of the past would not have suggested it; the history of the world offers no precedent for it. It stands alone! The proud offering of American republicanism—ripened by religion and education—to the archives of time! And *now*, while yet the plaudits of the whole earth are ringing in our ears, shall we break the swell by a sudden, discordant stop? Shall we consent to the charge that, while claiming magnanimity, we have asked what we will not give? Shall we ask of the South an extension of the franchise to hundreds of thousands of a suddenly manumitted race, while we refuse it to a handful of the same race—born free and educated and brought up among us? How can we do it and still be just to ourselves—still retain that self-respect which is the glory of the Anglo Saxon race? The negro race in Pennsylvania may be estimated at 75,000. Many can trace their State lineage through generations; most have been born on her soil. Some are highly educated, have amassed wealth, and equal the most favored in their surroundings of taste and culture. They have enjoyed the advantages of our common schools and are among our most respectable citizens. Altogether they form an element in our body politic which may be made conducive to its glory, or detrimental and productive of its downfall. Is it the part of wise statesmanship to ignore them; to decline to strengthen our loins through their aid, to refuse their proffer of help, and refuse to weld this element into our political life, which, rejected and rebuffed, may some day become as dangerous as it may now be made contributive to our welfare and stability? The negro in Pennsylvania voted until 1838. Did his exercise of suffrage injure the State? Can any one—did even the convention which, in obedience to the behest of slavery, deprived him of that right—say that it did? Did he not use the privilege thus extended to him as judiciously and in as peaceful a manner as did his white neighbor? Was any great public wrong committed, any great public calamity incurred by his so doing? Did any of the great evils which are now so loudly proclaimed as sure to follow the adoption of this amendment, follow the vote of the negro? Did it at all affect the social relations of the two races? Was amalgamation fostered? Did we see in the negro any of that overbearing conduct towards the white which many pretend now to fear? Was the purity of the ballot destroyed? Did bribery, and fraudulent voting, and false swearing, and repeating obtain then more than now? That the negro citizen will eventually become a voter is as certain as that he is now a citizen. Then why not make him a voter now, as well as again, and at once remove from the politics of the State a question which, as long as it is unsettled, must be a source of vexatious agitation? In his favor is to be urged every principle of justice and right; against him only a miserable prejudice which will vanish as dew before the morning sun; as soon as the suffrage is given to him. The negroes of the State are to-day as law-abiding and moral, as worthy and respectable, as any other class of our population, native or foreign. They bear their proportion of the public burden, they are entitled to their share of the public power. Taxation without representation is as repugnant to the moral sense of to-day as it was in the Revolution. Let Pennsylvania no longer tolerate it within her borders, but now, hand in hand with her sister States, let her help to engraft into the Constitution of the nation this last lesson of the Rebellion, this crowning act of justice, and proclaim that under the flag of our country all men shall be equal in the eye of the law.

For these reasons your committee report the resolutions with a favorable recommendation.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Company for the New Cabinet.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Postmaster-General Cresswell and Secretary Cox were at their respective departments this morning, and received a large number of visits. Both these gentlemen called on the President about 1 o'clock. The State Department is literally besieged with visitors to-day, many of those calling being Senators and Representatives in Congress. The various heads of bureaus in the Interior Department paid their respects to Secretary Cox to-day.

President Grant not Lonesome.

A large number of visitors, including many Senators and Representatives, called on the President to-day. The bestowal of public patronage formed in many instances the object of the visitors.

The New Secretary of the Navy.

Secretary Borie has been at the Navy Department, and has actively commenced the duties of his office. Vice-Admiral Porter has been with him at the department during the greater part of the day. The Secretary of the Navy will receive the officers of the Navy and Marine Corps who are in this District on Friday next at noon.

Fisk, Jr., Raises Another Railroad Row.

NEW YORK, March 10.—James Fisk, Jr., has had an injunction served against the stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad, to prevent them from electing Directors, because they would not let him vote.

BOARDING.

AT NO. 1121 GIRARD STREET MAY BE obtained furnished and unfurnished rooms for lodging. Board, also, if desired. 3 11 tf

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY, JOHN T. BAILEY, S. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets Philadelphia. DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING Of every description, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc. Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand 1 25 Also, WOOL SACKS.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.
SUN RISES.....6 19 | MOON RISES.....5 3
SUN SETS.....6 02 | HIGH WATER.....1 2

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
Jos. C. Gerber, R. A. Souder, Geo. L. Buzby, George N. Allen, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Celtia	London	New York	Feb. 17
Britannia	Glasgow	New York	Feb. 19
Arcole	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 20
Manhattan	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 24
Erin	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 24
Peruvian	Liverpool	Portland	Feb. 25
Russia	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 27
Pereire	Brest	New York	Feb. 27
Olbadia	Havre	New York	Feb. 2
City of Cork	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 27

FOR EUROPE.

Weser	New York	Bremen	Mar. 11
City Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 13
France	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 13
Ariel	New York	Bremen	Mar. 13
Britannia	New York	Glasgow	Mar. 13
Prussia	Portland	Liverpool	Mar. 13
City of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 20
Europa	New York	Havre	Mar. 20
City of Cork	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 23

(GASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

J. W. Everman	Philada.	Charleston	Mar. 11
Eagle	New York	Havana	Mar. 11
Alaska	New York	Aspinwall	Mar. 1
Mariposa	New York	New Orleans	Mar. 13
Stars and Stripes	Philada.	Havana	Mar. 16
Pioneer	Philada.	Wilmington	Mar. 19
Wyoming	Philada.	Savannah	Mar. 20
Yazoo	Philada.	New Orleans	Mar. 24
Mississippi	New York	Rio Janeiro	Mar. 24

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Str H. L. Gaw, Lier, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Br. brig Lophema, Congdon, 26 days from Zasa, with sugar to S. & W. Welsh.

Br. brig Lizzie Troop, Newell, 20 days from Trinidad, with molasses to S. & W. Welsh.

Brig Sarah Gilford, Gifford, 8 days from Savannah, with lumber to J. W. Gaskill & Sons.

Schr Cora Etta, Sleeper, 18 days from Sagua, with sugar and molasses to S. & W. Welsh. Had fine weather up to Hatteras; when 7 days out carried away steering gear, and since then was under short sail.

Schr Mary E. Coyne, Facemire, from New York, with barley to captain.

Schr W. B. Mann, Stanford, 6 days from Wilmington, N. C., with lumber to Knight & Sons.

Schr Tycoon, Cooper, 1 day from Smyrna, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Olivia, Fox, 1 day from Odessa, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Aurora, Artis, 1 day from Frederica, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Garnet, Marshall, 2 days from Lewes, Del., with wood to Conquest & Lowber.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Martha Lewis, from Antwerp for Philadelphia, sailed from Portsmouth 22d ult.

Ship Admiral, Haesloop, from Bremen 4th Dec., arrived at Delaware Breakwater 9th inst., and has been ordered to Baltimore.

Steamship Norman, Crowell, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 9th inst.

Steamship Norfolk, Platt, hence, at Richmond 8th instant.

Barque Savannah, Knowlton, for Philadelphia cleared at Liverpool 23d ult.

Barque Iris, Cummins, cleared at New York 9th inst. for Sagua.

Barque Gyda, Sevold, from London for Philadelphia, passed Folkestone 19th ult.

Barque John Boulton, Lindsay, at Pernambuco 25th Jan. from Newcastle and sailed 26th for Rio Janeiro.

Barque Maria Margaretha, Talen, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 21st ult.

Brig Julia E. Arey, Babbidge, from Georgetown, S. C. at Holmes' Hole 9th inst. for Bath, Me.

Schr L. Q. C. Wishart, Mason, cleared at Wilmington, N. C. 8th inst. for New York.

Schrs G. M. Wentworth, hence for Calais, and E. H. Turner hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 8th inst.

Schr H. N. Miller, from Boston for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 9th inst.

Schr John Compton, Crowell, from Somerset for Philadelphia at Newport 8th inst.

Schr James Satterthwaite, Long, at Baltimore 9th inst., from New Castle Del.

Schr B. F. Folsom, Orlando, from Boston 31st Dec for Buenos Ayres, was fallen in with in lat. 38 N., long. 35 (had been drifting on her cargo 20 days), and the crew taken off by the Comet, Capt. Hallman which arrived at Bremen 19th ult., from Carthagena. The B. F. F. was an A1 vessel of 393 tons new measurement, built at Wilmington, Del., in 1864, and was owned in Philadelphia.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Notice is hereby given that a green buoy, marked with the word "Wreck," has been laid 25 fathoms due east of a vessel (name unknown), sunk off Hartlepool, with the following compass bearings, viz:—

Hartlepool Bengh Lighthouse, S. ¾ W., distant 4 1 10th miles.

Haselden Mill, W. ¾ S., distant 3 5-10ths miles.

Seaham Lighthouse, N. by W. ½ W., distant 6 miles.

The wreck lies in 11½ fathoms at low water, with her spars at present showing, but these will be removed as soon as possible.

Also, that a green buoy, marked with the word "Wreck," has been laid 20 fathoms S.W. by W. of the schr Lillian of Newport, sunk in Flamboro Roads, Bristol Channel.

The Buoy lies in five and a half fathoms at low water spring tides with the following mark and compass bearings—

The lower part of Sully Island on with Ball Head, W. ½ S.

Penarth Church, N.

Flatholm Light Tower, S. ½ E.

By order. ROBIN ALLEN, Secretary.

Trinity House, London, Feb. 18, 1869.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call the attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE. This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly airtight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometic condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.

Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.

CHARLES WILLIAMS, Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street, Philadelphia.

A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.

N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER or EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stew-hole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers,

SHARPE & THOMPSON, 11 25wfmfm No. 269 N. SECOND Street.

LUMBER.

1869 SPRUCE JOIST SPRUCE JOIST, HEMLOCK, HEMLOCK. 1869

1869 SEASONED CLEAR PINE, SEASONED CLEAR PINE, CHOICE PATTERN PINE, SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS, RED CEDAR. 1869

1869 FLORIDA FLOORING, FLORIDA FLOORING, CAROLINA FLOORING, VIRGINIA FLOORING, DELAWARE FLOORING, ASH FLOORING, WALNUT FLOORING, FLORIDA STEP BOARDS, RAIL PLANK. 1869

1869 WALNUT BDS AND PLANK, WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK, WALNUT BOARDS, WALNUT PLANK. 1869

1869 UNDERTAKERS LUMBER, UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER, RED CEDAR, WALNUT AND PINE. 1869

1869 SEASONED POPLAR, SEASONED CHERRY, ASH, WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS, HICKORY. 1869

1869 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1869

1869 CAROLINA SCANTLING, CAROLINA H. T. SILLS, NORWAY SCANTLING. 1869

1869 CEDAR SHINGLES, CYPRESS SHINGLES, MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street. 1869

7 13

WOODLANDS CEMETERY COMPANY.—The following Managers and Officers have been elected for the year 1869:—

ELI K. PRICE, President.

Wm. H. Moore,	Wm. W. Keen,
Samuel S. Moon,	Ferdinand J. Dreer,
Gliles Dalbert,	George L. Busby,
Edwin Greble,	B. A. Knights.

Secretary and Treasurer, JOSEPH B. TOWNSEND. The Managers have passed a resolution requiring both Lot-holders and Visitors to present tickets at the entrance for admission to the Cemetery. Tickets may be had at the Office of the Company, No. 512 ARCH Street, or of any of the Managers. 1 25

AMUSEMENTS.

PHILADELPHIA PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The THIRD GRAND CONCERT of the Society will take place at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC on SATURDAY EVENING next 13th inst., at 8 o'clock.

SOLO ARTIST, MR S B MILLS, the eminent Pianist of New York, who will perform the selections below named.

PROGRAMME.
PART FIRST.

I. Pastorale Symphonie Beethoven.
1. Allegro Ma Non Troppo.
2. Andante Con Motto.
3. Allegro, Thunderstorm, Allegretto.
GRAND ORCHESTRA.

PART SECOND.

I. CONCERTO FOR PIANO IN E MINOR (Op 11.) Chopin.
(With Orchestral Accompaniment.)
1. Romera.
2. Rondo Vivace.
MR. S. B. MILLS.

II. Chorus for Male Voices GRUEN," A. M Stock. YOUNG MÄNNERCHOR SOCIETY (under the direction of Mr. William Hartmas), With accompaniments by four French horns.

III. SOLO—PIANO. "HUNGARIAN GIPSY MELODIES." Jansig.
MR. S. B. MILLS.

IV. Overture—"Meerstille." Mendelssohn.
GRAND ORCHESTRA.

Conductor.....Mr. W. G. DIETRICH

Tickets $1 50. For sale at the office of the Society, No. 1102 CHESNUT Street, and at the principal Music stores.

THE LAST GRAND PUBLIC REHEARSAL, previous to the Concert, will be given at HORTICULTURAL HALL, ON FRIDAY AFTERNOON, 12th inst., At 3½ o'clock.

Tickets, 50 cents.

C. R. DODWORTH, President.
J. A. GETZE, Secretary. 3 9 mths 3t

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE
FOR NEW YORK.
Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.
REDUCTION OF RATES.
Spring rates, commencing March 15.

Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. On and after 15th of March freight by this Line will be taken at 12 cents per 100 pounds, 4 cents per foot, or 1 cents per gallon, ship's option. Advance charges cashed at office on Pier. Freight received at all times on covered wharf.

JOHN F. OHL,
2 23 } Pier 19 North Wharves.
N. B. Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

CHARLESTON, S. C.
The South and Southwest
FAST FREIGHT LINE.
EVERY THURSDAY.

The Steamships PROMETHEUS, Captain Gray, J. W. EVERMAN, Captain Vance,
WILL FORM A REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.

The steamship J. W. EVERMAN will sail on THURSDAY, March 11.

Through bills of lading given in connection with S. C. R. R. to points in the South and Southwest.

Insurance at lowest rates. Rates of freight as low as by any other route. For freight apply to

E. A. SOUDER & CO.,
2 22 tf DOCK STREET WHARF.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows—

CITY OF BROOKLYN, Saturday, Mar. 13, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, Saturday, Mar. 20, 11 A. M.
CITY OF CORK, via Halifax, Tuesday, Mar. 23, 1 P.M.
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THE MAIL STEAMER
SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$35
to London	105	to London	40
to Paris	115	to Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN, Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE, Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Boy Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents, No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North river, as follows:—

ST. LAURENT.....Brocande.....Saturday, Oct. 3
VILLE DE PARIS.....Surmont.....Saturday, Oct. 17
PEREIRE.....Duchesne.....Saturday, Oct. 31

PRICE OF PASSAGE
in gold (including wine).
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First Cabin.....$140 | second Cabin.....$80
TO PARIS.
(Including railway tickets, furnished on board)
First cabin.....$145 | Second cabin.....$85

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.
For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams' Express Company, to H. L. LEAF, 1 27 } No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST, EVERY SATURDAY, At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET street.

THROUGH RATES and THROUGH RECEIPTS to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insured at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 12

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL.
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The CHEAPEST and QUICKEST water communication between Philadelphia and New York.

Steamers leave daily from first wharf below Market street, Philadelphia, and foot of Wall street, New York.

Goods forwarded by all the lines running out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.

Freight received on and after the 8th instant, and forwarded on accommodating terms.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents, No. 13 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.
JAMES HAND, Agent, 8 1 No. 119 WALL Street, New York.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 6 1

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal.
SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES.

The steamers by these lines will be resumed on and after the 8th of March. For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to

W. M. BAIRD, & Co., 3 2 } No. 132 South Wharves.

WIRE GUARDS,
FOR STORE FRONTS, ASYLUMS, FACTORIES, ETC.

Patent Wire Railing, Iron Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire Work, Paper-makers' Wires, and every variety of Wire Work, manufactured by

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty cents for two months, invariably in advance of the time ordered.

THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1869.

London Five-twenty Quotations—Sterling Exchange.

The reader who compares the daily percentage quotations of five-twenties in Great Britain and in the United States, reducing the latter from currency to a gold equivalent, finds a permanent difference of about 9 per cent. between the rates, the London price being that much less. If he should ask for an explanation, he will probably be told that it is due to a difference of exchange. But we all know that if there were any such real difference the five-twenties would be speedily returned upon us; yet so far is that from being the case, that they form a steady object of export. The true explanation of the phenomenon so curiously illustrates the tenacity of established errors, that a brief article on the subject may not be without interest.

In the year 1704 Queen Anne issued a proclamation to her colonies instructing them that the assays at the London Mint showed the Spanish dollar to contain not more than four shillings sixpence sterling, and giving certain instructions based upon this fact. From that day to this all transactions in exchange or in securities between this country and Great Britain have assumed that the par value of the dollar is four shillings sixpence, or, which is the same thing, that the pound sterling is worth $4 44 4 9. During the 165 years since this proclamation was issued an entire revolution has occurred in the money systems of the two countries. The Spanish silver dollar, then current in the colonies, is replaced by a gold dollar issued by a republic then undreamed of. The sterling money of silver, with which it was compared, has likewise disappeared, and a gold standard of a different value substituted. And yet, though the objects of comparison no longer exist, the ratios then established are continued under entirely changed conditions. As a matter of fact, comparing the present gold standards of the two countries one with another, the gold dollar is worth 4s. 1½d., or the pound equals $4 86 6-10. In other words, the *fictitious par* of 4s. 6d. or 54 cents to the dollar of gold overvalues the dollar 9½ per cent.

According to this fiction, when a security importing to be for dollars is sold in London, or a bill of exchange on London is sold in the United States, the dollar is assumed to be 54 pence, and as it is in fact 9½ per cent. less, the true par is reached by assuming 9½ per cent. discount on the security sold for sterling, and 7½ per cent. premium on the sterling exchange sold for dollars.

For example, suppose 5-20s quoted at 83 in London: this means that the purchaser pays 83 per cent. of 54 pence for each dollar of principal; that is to say, he settles at the rate of 44 13 16 pence per dollar. The true par of the dollar in gold being 49½ pence, the actual percentage is 91 per cent.; in other words, 9½ per cent. more than the nominal quotation of 83 per cent. So that the dealer in London corrects the fictitious overvaluation of the dollar by a corresponding reduction in the percentage bid for his securities.

The dollar at Frankfort is assumed to be worth two and a half florins, and in Paris five francs, an overvaluation in the former case, and an undervaluation in the latter case, which appear in the quotations of five-twenties. But we shall not further enlarge upon these irregularities, which are of far less importance than those growing out of the false London quotations.

In quoting *exchange*, however, there is no anomaly in our transactions with any country except Great Britain. In all other cases, with this single exception, the moneys of one country are compared directly with the moneys of the other, without any assumed par or percentage based on it. We give so many cents for the florin or thaler, or get so many francs for the dollar, and so on. With England only we assume a par, and a false one at that, established five generations since. Under this fiction the public at large, and some wise legislators, are deluded with the idea that exchange with England is permanently against this country, when it is often (as at this very day) against her, and that our 5-20s sell in London at 83, when they in fact fetch 91, or within a small fraction of British consols.

Perhaps we shall have to await, for the correction of this absurdity, the time when international moneys of account and coins shall be established; but as the evil is really a serious one, and the remedy perfectly simple, there seems no reason why its application should be delayed. Let the dollar, whether in securities or in the purchase of exchange, be rated in pence, not at a fixed but at a varying rate, depending upon the ordinary fluctuations of price. This would not be a novelty, for, except in dealings with the United States, it is the only mode by which the dollar of other countries is rated. Exchange on China, Spain, and South American is always quoted in pence to the dollar. According as exchange is in favor of or against Great Britain, a less or greater amount of pence is given. The same mode of quotation should apply in our own case. In place of purchasing five-twenties at 83 per cent. of a fictitious par, rate the price at the true equivalent, 44⅞ pence to the dollar. Cease to quote exchange, as we find it at this writing, as 108½ per cent. (an apparent premium), but at the equivalent of 49⅞ pence, showing the exchange to be in fact in favor of this country by one per cent.; and if five-twenties in London should rise to a true par, quote them at 49½ pence to the dollar, and not (as must now be the case) at 90½ per cent., an apparent discount.

By a reverse process in selling sterling exchange, if this is really at par, that is, if 49½ pence are furnished for one dollar (of gold), it is quoted at 9½ per cent. premium; since if 49¼ pence are worth $1, then 54 pence (the assumed par) are worth $1·09½.

If then we add 9½ per cent. to any London quotation of five-twenties, and deduct 9½ per cent. on any home gold quotation of sterling exchange, we shall have the *true* quotation in our gold dollars.

Mr. Seward in Retirement.

The New York *Commercial Advertiser*, which is the property of and edited by the venerable Thurlow Weed, is engaged just now in eulogizing ex-Secretary Seward on his retirement to private life. Mr. Seward's retirement is regarded by it as among the most remarkable events of the day, but the country cannot be persuaded to contemplate the circumstance in the same exceptional light. If Mr. Seward could, by any possibility, avoid retirement from public life just at present, the voluntary departure of that life-long officeholder from the places which have known him so long and now know him no more would indeed be something out of the ordinary run of affairs. The *Commercial* appears to recognize the fact that the whole country is insensible to its view of the case, and therefore, after complacently styling him "the peer of Hamilton and the superior of Jefferson," propounds these queries to itself:—

"What are we to think of the apparent insensibility of the people to these facts? Are republics truly ungrateful? Or has the moral sense of the nation become dim? It is not strange, as Mr. Seward himself has said, that his political opponents should hate him; but how are we to account for the lack of devotion and applause he should receive from the party he founded and built up, and to whose principles he has never for a moment been unfaithful?"

The answer to the last question is to be found in the fact that the party which Mr. Seward founded and built up is still laboring under the impression that he has not been as faithful to its principles as he might have been, even after making all due allowance for the weakness and perversity of human nature. In the absence of any unusual demonstration on the part of the universe at large, it is stated that Mr. Seward contemplates a visit to "T. W.," who is now sojourning at Aiken, South Carolina. He will there find at least one man whose political conscience is as seared as his own.

Our Navy Yard Officials.

The order of Secretary Borie, relieving Theodore Zeller, Chief Engineer; George R. Johnson, Inspecting Engineer; and John Roop, Assistant Engineer, at the Navy Yard in this city; also, Chief Engineers Wood, Henderson, and Inch, who constituted the board that endorsed Mr. Zeller's purchase of old tools, is a complete endorsement of the action and conclusions arrived at by the sub-committee, of which Judge Kelley was chairman.

In our yesterday's edition we published the report of this sub-committee, which became by the action of the Naval Committee the minority report. This action of the Secretary of the Navy in sustaining the views of the minority must be very gratifying to Judge Kelley, who has taken a deep interest in the investigation which has thus resulted in relieving from duty the officers implicated in the purchase to which allusion has been made.

The Russian Government has a summary way of disposing of dishonest officials. It has recently exiled to the wilds of Siberia about forty revenue officers who were detected in the act of cheating the Government. Why can we not take a lesson from this? If every revenue officer in the United States lived in the wholesome fear of an involuntary emigration to Alaska, he would make a desperate effort to cultivate honesty in his dealings with the Government.

Judge Hoar has qualified and formally entered upon the discharge of his duties as Attorney-General. This upsets all the arrangements for completing President Grant's Cabinet which his friends have kindly made, and obliges them to do the whole thing over again. Judge Hoar should have more consideration for the feelings of the politicians.

Chinese Cities and Commerce.—The following are the names and estimated population of the chief ports of China:—

Canton	1,000,000	Wau-Cau	300,000
Macoa	60,000	Ningpo	400,000
Hong Kong	250 000	Hang-Chean	1,200,000
Swatow	200 000	Shanghai	1,000,000
Amoy	250 000		
Foo-Chow	1,250,000	Total	5 910,000

These ports have a foreign commerce of $900,000,000, and an enormous domestic trade, besides which there is a large internal trade, radiating from the above points, through the canals and navigable rivers.

Our trade with China may be expected to increase largely during the next few years, owing to the favorable treaty made with that country. Already large shipments of boots and shoes are being made from Boston; and, in return, we may look for better and cheaper teas, as a consequence of our friendly relations with the Flowery Land.

What People Get Drunk On.—The "fungus" of Siberia and Northern Asia supplies the means of intoxication to 40,000,000 people Opium in Southern Asia enables 400,000 000 people to get drunk. Persia, India, Turkey, and Africa, with 300,000,000 people, use hasheesh. Cocoa is popular in South America; betel pepper among the Pacific and Indian Oceans. The Circassians of Europe and America make beasts of themselves by the use of whisky, brandy, and other liquors.

The French Ministry.—It is stated by the *Messager Franco-Americain* that there is a probability that M. Rethmony, the present Minister of France at Washington, will be transferred to Constantinople, and that his place will be taken by M. Gauldree Boilleau, formerly French Consul-General in New York and now Minister at Lima. Madame Gauldree Boilleau is a daughter of the late Colonel Benton and sister of Mrs. General Fremont.

The Government Loans issued during the year 1868 are thus summed up by the *Semaine Financiere* of Paris:—France, 430,000,000 francs; Spain, 250,000,000 escudas; Prussia, 32,000,000 thalers; Egypt, 277,000,000 francs; Italy (tobacco bean), 237 000 000 francs; Hungary, 212,000 000 francs; Brunswick, 10,000,000 francs; Swiss Cantons, 8 500 000 francs; British Colonies—New Zealand, New South Wales, South Australia, Tasmania, £2,672,000—66,800,000 francs. Total, 1 523,300,000 francs.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S ALCONA MEDICATED GLYCERIN TABLETS of SOLIDIFIED GLYCERIN. Its daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. It is delightfully fragrant, transparent, and incomparable as a Toilet Soap. For sale by all Druggists. H. & G. A. WRIGHT, 2 24 No. 624 CHESNUT Street.

NOTICE.—I AM NO LONGER EXtracting Teeth without pain for the Colton Dental Association. Persons wishing teeth extracted absolutely without pain by fresh Nitrous Oxide Gas will find me at No. 1027 WALNUT Street. Charges suit all. 1 25 3m DR. F. R. THOMAS.

COFFEES ROASTED ON A NEW Principle, retaining all the aroma and true flavor are the best. On sale by FAIRTHORNE & CO., No. 205 N. NINTH and 1 30stuth6m No. 1030 MARKET Street.

JOHN B. GOUGH WILL REPEAT his great Lecture, "CIRCUMSTANCES," IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, MONDAY EVENING March 24, at 8 o'clock. Ticket will be for sale at Ashmead's Book Store, No. 724 Chesnut street, Wednesday morning, 17th instant, at 8½ o'clock. Reserved seats in Parquet, Parquet Circle and Balcony on first day of sale, 75 cents. Except the usual Press Tickets, no tickets will be sold or engaged before that day. 3 11thstuttt

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, MEDICAL DEPARTMENT. The Annual Commencement for conferring Degrees in Medicine will be held in the AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC on SATURDAY, March 13, at 12 o'clock M. The Valedictory Address will be delivered by Professor ALFRED STILLE, M. D. R. E. ROGERS, 3 11 2t Dean of Medical Faculty.

WEST SPRUCE STREET CHURCH, SEVENTEENTH and SPRUCE Streets.—There will be special Services in the Lecture-room this evening. Sermon by Rev. ALEX. REED, D. D. All are invited.

AT A MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the FOURTH NATIONAL BANK, held this day at their Banking House, under the new organization, with a new capital of $200,000, all paid in, the following named gentlemen were elected Directors—J. Henry Askin, Robert Clark, Samuel Miller, James C. Kelch, John Pereira Samuel J. Cresswell, Jr., John Bardsley, E. A. Smallzrosa, A. C. Roberts. At a meeting of the Directors held this day, A. C. ROBERTS was elected President, J. HENRY ASKIN Vice President, and L. B. FASER Assistant Cashier. 3 10 3t

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. OFFICE GENERAL FREIGHT AGENT, No. 1302 MARKET Street, PHILADELPHIA, March 4, 1869. NOTICE. The rates for the transportation of Coal, to take effect March 15 1869, can be obtained upon application at this office. S. B. KINGSTON, 3 5 9 General Freight Agent.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, MARCH 1, 1869. The Directors have this day declared a dividend of SEVEN DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per share on the Stock of the Company for the last six months, which will be paid to the Stockholders or their legal representatives after the 11th instant. 3 2 10t WM. G. CROWELL Secretary.

"A PENNY SAVED IS EQUAL TO two Earned."—The time to save money is when you earn it and the way to save it is by depositing a portion of it weekly in the old FRANKLIN SAVING FUND, No. 136 S. FOURTH Street, below Chesnut. Money in large or small amounts received, and five per cent. interest allowed. Open daily from 9 to 3, and on Monday evenings from 7 to 9 o'clock. CYRUS CADWALLADER, 2 16 Treasurer.

OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, OFFICE, NO. 513 WALNUT STREET. The Company is now prepared to dispose of lots on REASONABLE TERMS. The advantages offered by this Cemetery are well known to be equal if not superior to those possessed by any other Cemetery. We invite all who desire to purchase burial lots to call at the office, where plans can be seen and all particulars will be given. Deeds for lots sold are ready for delivery. RICHARD VAUX, President. PETER A. KEYSER, Vice-President. MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treasurer. MICHAEL NISBET, Secretary 1 11 6m

THIS SPRING STRENGTHEN AND impart iron to the blood by the use of ELLIS' IRON BITTERS; tonic and pain able. For sale by druggists everywhere. 2 4 tuthsly

MR. STEWART GOES HOME.

President Grant
Says he can't,
Though he would like to do it,
Have things fixed,
Which now are so mixed,
To accommodate Mr. Stewart.

Though with much pleasure
The National Treasure
Stewart would take the care of,
Changing the laws
Unless for good cause
Is a thing we ought to beware of.

Back to his store,
Just as before,
Stewart peacefully goes,
Making a call
AT GREAT BROWN HALL
To purchase some new Spring Clothes.

Safe in our Store,
Just as before,
Sell we, for ready cash payment,
To the great and the small,
The Stewarts and all,
Elegant, Cheap Spring Raiment.

Greenback notes for Business Coats are still a legal-tender, and citizen's clothe at the GREAT BROWN HALL in truly regal splendor. We've told you before, and tell you again, now is your chance, good gentlemen.
Coats, Pants, Vests, and all, horribly cheap
AT THE
GREAT BROWN HALL
OF
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND square and upright Pianos, at BLASIUS BROS.' No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 8 11 tf

BRADBURY'S AND OTHER PIANOS, Taylor & Farley Organs, only at WILLIAM G. FISCHER'S, No. 1018 ARCH St. 8 6 1m

CHICKERING Grand, Square and Upright PIANOS. DUTTON'S, 11 8tf No. 914 CHESNUT Street.

ALBRECHT, RIEKES & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS OF FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES. Full guarantee given in every case. WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street 1 29

WORKS OF ART.

SALE OF
FIRST-CLASS PAINTINGS.
THIS EVENING,
At Half-past Seven o'clock,
THE PRIVATE COLLECTION
OF
R. H. GRATZ
Will be Sold Without Reserve,
AT
No. 1231 CHESNUT Street.
THOS. BIRCH & SON,
3 11 2t AUCTIONEERS.

CARPETINGS.

CARPETINGS!—CARPETS!
M'CALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,
No. 509 CHESNUT Street,
Opposite Independence Hall, Philadelphia.
Spring Importation of Carpetings.
JUST ARRIVED AND IN STORE,
FRENCH CHENILLE, AXMINSTER, AND ROYAL WILTON,
CROSSLEY'S VELVETS AND TAPESTRIES, Newest Designs, 6-4 and 8-4 wide.
ENGLISH BRUSSELS of all the best makes; also, with Border to match, for Halls and Stairs.
THREE-PLY and INGRAINS, VENETIANS, for Halls and Stairs; DRUGGETS, RUGS, Etc.
Cocoa Mattings, Fresh Canton Mattings,
ALL WIDTHS.
English and American Oil Cloths.
M'CALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,
No. 509 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia,
3 11 thstu3mrp Opposite Independence Hall.

SPRING—1869.
LEEDOM & SHAW,
No. 910 ARCH Street.
We are now receiving a very large stock of NEW GOODS for
SPRING SALES,
Embracing all the new styles of
CARPETINGS,
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,
MATTINGS,
3 11 1frp ETC. ETC.

HARDWARE.

(ESTABLISHED 1830.)
IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS.
Great Reductions in Price of Hardware.
Immense Bargains!!!
HENRY L. ELDER & SON,
No. 1321 MARKET Street.
5000 dozen 1¼ inch Frame Pulleys, in lots, 26 cents per dozen.
3-4 inch screws, to suit, 24 cents per gross.
3000 sets Shutter Hinges, complete in lots, 75 cents per set.
320 single Iron Jack Flaps, 75 cents each.
2000 dozen Butts, at less than manufacturers' prices.
2700 kegs Nails, $5 per keg, of the following brands:—
ANCHOR! JUNIATA!! DUNCANNON!!!
An large assortment of HARDWARE at very low prices. 3 2 10 3m4p

FOR SALE.

WEST PHILADELPHIA PROPERTIES FOR SALE OR TO RENT.
The HANDSOME BROWN STONE RESIDENCES, Nos. 4108, 4110, and 4113 SPRUCE Street, and GREY STONE DOUBLE RESIDENCE, No. 4119 PINE Street.
C. J. FELL & BRO., 2 13 stuth1m No. 120 South FRONT Street.

FOR SALE—THE GOOD-WILL, STOCK, and FIXTURES of a first-class wholesale and retail Grocery store, on MARKET Street, opposite Farmers' Market. Inquire No. 143 MARKET Street, or No. 115 S. WATER Street. 3 11 3*

TO RENT.

FOR RENT,
The Desirable Residence, No. 1614 CHESNUT Street,
Containing TEN ROOMS, with all the modern improvements. Apply to GUMMEY & SONS, 2 23 No. 733 WALNUT Street.

FOR RENT.—PREMISES, No. 809 CHESNUT Street, for Store or Office. Also, OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS suitable for a Commercial College. Apply at 6 24 BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN.—FOR RENT, in a central location on Arch street, a very desirable corner office, with sleeping room, etc. Apply to RICHARDSON & JANNEY, 3 4 thstu1* No. 206 S. FOURTH Street.

TO RENT—AN OFFICE SUITABLE FOR a physician or a lawyer, with or without board, at No. 1129 GIRARD Street. 2 1 tf

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any other in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 118 S. TENTH Street, below Chestnut. 3 6 6m

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

CLARK & BIDDLE
BRIDAL SILVER.
CLARK & BIDDLE,
No. 712 CHESNUT Street,
3 11 6m PHILADELPHIA.

REMOVAL.
A. B. WARDEN,
IMPORTER OF
Watches, Diamonds & Jewelry,
Has Removed from the S. E. Corner of Fifth and Chesnut Streets to
No. 1029 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
N. B.—WATCHES REPAIRED IN BEST MANNER. 3 11

WM. B. WARNE & CO., Wholesale Dealers in WATCHES AND JEWELRY, S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets. 3 2½ Second floor, late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

ENGAGEMENT AND WEDDING RINGS
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF COIN AND 18 KARAT ALWAYS ON HAND.
LEWIS LADOMUS & CO., Jewellers,
ro NO. 802 CHESNUT STREET.

FINANCIAL.

4,500,000
SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,
THIRTY YEARS TO RUN,
ISSUED BY
The Lake Superior and Mississippi River Railroad Company.
They are a First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bond, Free of United States Tax,
Secured by One Million Six Hundred and Thirty-two Thousand Acres of Choice Lands,
And by the Railroad, its Rolling Stock, and the Franchises of the Company.
A Double Security and First-Class Investment in every respect,
YIELDING IN CURRENCY NEARLY
Ten Per Cent. Per Annum.
PRESENT PRICE,
Ninety-five and Interest.
Gold, Government Bonds and other Stocks received in payment at their highest market price.
Pamphlets and full information given on application to
JAY COOKE & CO.,
No. 114 South THIRD Street,
E. W. CLARK & CO.,
No. 35 South THIRD Street,
Fiscal Agents of the Lake Superior and Mississippi River Railroad Company. 3 10 6t4p

DREXEL & CO., Philadelphia,
DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., N. Y.
DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Paris,
Bankers and Dealers in U. S. Bonds.
Parties going abroad can make all their financial arrangements with us, and procure Letters of Credit available in all parts of Europe.
Drafts for Sale on England, Ireland, France, Germany, Etc. [3 10 12trp

GROCERIES, ETC.

SMOKED SALMON.
JUST RECEIVED, A FRESH INVOICE
OF
SALMON,
FRESH SMOKED.
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT Sts.,
tuths PHILADELPHIA.

ROOFING.—LITTLE & CO., "THE LIVE ROOFERS" No. 1238 MARKET Street. Every description of Old and Leaky Roofs made tight and warranted for five years. Old Tin Roofs made equal to new. A trial only required to insure satisfaction. Orders promptly attended to. 2 8 3m

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, OFFICE No. 320 CHESNUT Street, forwards Parcels, Packages, Merchandise, Bank Notes, and Specie, either by its own lines or in connection with other Express Companies, to all the principal towns and cities in the United States. JOHN BINGHAM, 2 2 Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA RASPBERRY, JUCUNDA, Agriculturist, and other Strawberry; Lawton Blackberry Plants; Hartford, Concord, and other Grape Vines. For sale by T. S. & C. E. FLETCHER, 2 2 tf Delanco, N. J.

EMPIRE SLATE MANTEL WORKS.—J. B. KIMES, No. 1226 CHESNUT Street. 1 13wim

WILLIAM B. GREEN, BRICKLAYER, NO. 1520 S. FIFTH Street. 2 12 1mrp

S. GARTLAND, UNDERTAKER, 48 South THIRTEENTH Street. 12 22 3tf

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

808 CHESNUT STREET, 808
Turners' Cheap Bookstore.
Just published, and selling at a large discount from retail prices—
DUMAS' last and best novel, Madame de Chambley.
NEWBY'S Only Temper, Common Sense etc., etc.
BEALE'S Hard Cash, Griffith Gaunt, Nature's Nobleman Planchette etc., etc.
DICKENS' Novels, all in paper covers, for 20 CENTS and UPWARDS. Also, in cloth binding. Her Majesty's Tower, Doctor Jacob, Sentimental Tailor, Pre-Historic Nations, China and Chinese, Think and Act, Five Weeks in a Balloon, Gleanah, Mabel Clifton.
ALL SOLD AT NET WHOLESALE RATES.
JUVENILE BOOKS.
The largest assortment, and best selected, in the city. ALL FRESH and in BRIGHT COLOR BINDINGS, at the lowest prices can be found at
TURNERS', No. 808 Chesnut Street.
Chromos, American and Foreign,
An endless variety. Elegant and handsome Figure and Landscape Pieces, framed or put in Frames OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE, either Gilt, Rosewood, Oiled Walnut, or our specialty,
Polished Walnut.
Also, examine our STEREOSCOPES, all sizes and prices; over 100,000 views of American, European, Sacred, Opera scenes, etc. etc., the most extensive assortment in the country.
BINDING OF BOOKS AND MUSIC made a specialty. ALBUMS, BIBLES, PRAYER, Mottoes, Photographs, etc. etc., in abundance at the
Lowest Prices in the Country.
TURNER BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 808 CHESNUT Street,
JUST ABOVE EIGHTH STREET.
PIONEER CHEAP BOOK AND PICTURE STORE. 3 11 4m 2*4p

FLOUR.

WM. B. THOMAS & CO.,
THIRTEENTH and WILLOW Sts.,
MANUFACTURERS
OF
"PASTRY,"
"PREMIUM,"
"RED STONE,"
AND
UNEQUALLED XXX BAKERS' FLOUR,
ALL 2 17 1m
Warranted to Give Satisfaction.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.
Flour Dealers and Grocers, Take Notice.
LANGLEY'S
CELEBRATED FAMILY FLOUR
Again in the Market.
"Ivory Sheaf," "Rural," "Neds," "Langley."
The above brands of FLOUR are now arriving from the mills, and will be constantly on hand, and for sale in lots to suit to purchasers, by
BROOKE, COLKET & CO.,
FLOUR AND GRAIN DEALERS,
1727, 1729, 1731 and 1733 MARKET St.,
2 16 1mrp PHILADELPHIA.

CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR,
For the Trade or at Retail.
EVERY BARREL WARRANTED.
KEYSTONE FLOUR MILLS,
NOS. 19 AND 21 GIRARD AVENUE,
2 19 1mrp East of Front street.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

SALE BY ORDER OF HEIRS—ESTATE of Hannah Campbell, deceased—Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers.—Two-story frame dwelling, Kingsessing, Twenty-seventh ward. On Saturday afternoon, March 27, 1869, at 4 o'clock, will be sold at public sale, at the Blue Bell Hotel, Darby road, all that lot of ground, with two-story frame dwelling house thereon erected, situate in the township of Kingsessing, aforesaid; beginning at a point in the line of Israel Wright's ground, said point being at the distance of 15 53 100 perches southwestwardly from the side of a certain new street called Ann street, running from the Ford road to the great Southern post road; thence along said Wright's ground north 81 degrees, west 15 52-100 perches to the side of Lewis Passmore's mill race; thence along the same about 3 81-100 perches to a corner of Dr. P. J. Hoops' land; thence along the same south 81 degrees, east 16 perches, crossing a white oak to a point, said point being at the distance of 16 perches southwestwardly from the side of said Ann street; thence along ground of Charles P. Campbell north 9 degrees, east 3 81 100 perches to the place of beginning, containing 60 square perches of land, more or less. Together with the privilege of a ten feet wide alley extending along the southerly side of the above described lot into Ann street, in common with the owners of adjoining property, and to open and shut a gate at end of same. Clear of all incumbrance. Terms, cash. Immediate possession. $100 to be paid at time of sale.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.
3 11 13 2t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH St.

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON, HATTER,
No. 430 CHESNUT Street, Next Door to Post Office,
Is now prepared to offer to Gentlemen of Philadelphia and vicinity, DRESS HATS FOR SPRING, in new patterns of rare elegance, and of materials and workmanship unsurpassed. Best quality, $9; Fine quality, $7.

Each quality will be provided, if desired, with his patent, easy-fitting Ventilating and perspiration-proof Attachment.
The styles of the best London Hatters will be reproduced, and all English peculiarities accurately exhibited. The price of these facsimiles will be $10. A call of inspection is respectfully solicited. 3 11 6rp

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED, and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season, CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 3rp

NEW YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, March 11, 1869.

The resignation of Mr. Stewart is of course he chief topic of conversation alike in bank ffices and breakfast parlors—at least it was esterday morning. To day A. T. S. sinks into comparative insignificance. He becomes the gone man instead of the coming man, and all eyes are turned in the direction of this latter monstrosity, ready to gloat upon him with affectionate triumph whenever he shall be pleased to put in an apoearance. By the by, what a capital editorial that is in the *World* to-day, entitled "Mr. Stewart's Grand Charity," and dwelling upon the piety and munificence of that shrewd seller. If charity is cold, I am sure he stands below zero, and perhaps that is precisely the man we ought to have had for the Secretary of the Treasury.

The landlords threaten to raise their rents with the 1st of May, in which case there will be a grand exit of between fifty and one hundred thousand people from New York. Rents are already higher than people of limited incomes can very well stand. However "straitened" the tenant's means may be, the landlord is always devising a "crookeder" path for them to flow into. The New York "1st of May" system, by-the-by, is one of the most unbearable systems that was ever invented in the memory of man. Such a grand transformation scene as is witnessed then, in every other residence of suburb and city, was never equalled in the history of the spectacular stage, from the era of the *Black Crook* down to that of *Humpty Dumpty*. And there is no reason why the system adopted in large cities abroad by which a tenant is at liberty to leave his house at any quarter of the year, should not be put into successful vogue here. More than anything else, it would have a tendency to demolish the first of May movement, which is more of an All Fool's Day, when looked at in that light, than the first of April ever was. The anticipated rise in rents is preparing many a family of moderate means to look out for homes for themselves in Westchester county, New Jersey, Long Island, and the score of suburbs whose focus is New York. Year after year thousands of our people, who hoped to live and die with the Gotham atmosphere of their nativity around them, have been compelled to radiate away from this fascinating focus, and lay their heads at night upon pillows very remote from the central metropolitan mansions where they were established in their palmier days. And matters have reached now such a crisis that any further rise in rents will distribute among the environs at least seventy-five thousand people whose utmost struggles at present just enable them to "live decently."

The scavenger murderer whom I mentioned in my last has been examined by the coroner and held to answer, and a mysterious woman has incontinently died from the effects of lager —not laudanum. The woman belongs to the class who are described, in the language of the Morgue, as "unknown." She is thirty years old, wears a red velvet cap, crape trimmings, white handkerchief around her neck, morocco boots, plaid bordered grey shawl, calico underskirt, and black overskirt. Had a lunch in her pocket of sardines packed between brown bread and made into a piscatory sandwich. Such a woman of a sudden enters a lager-beer saloon on Forsyth street, asks for "ein glass," swallows the contents without blowing off the froth, and drops down dead. Had she put laudanum into it? No one saw her do so, and the coroner not being notified of her death until nearly twelve hours after it happened, no facts have yet been got at, except the mysterious one of her being spirited away in a jiffy to a second-class undertaker's on the Bowery. It may be a case of hushed-up murder, or it may be a case of "determined" suicide ("determined," of course, who ever heard of a suicide that wasn't "determined?"), or it may be a case of death from natural causes. But in the present state of public apprehension, when the shadow of the elusive "Jim" is yet hanging over the matutinal sweepers of area-steps, the prejudices are in favor of death by violence.

Yesterday evening was celebrated the first anniversary of *Humpty Dumpty's* birth. After the evening's public entertainment was over, tables were arranged on the large stage of the Olympic Theatre, and all hands present "fell in," the plunder consisting of everything eatable and drinkable that usually figure upon pretentious bills of fare. Many of the actors and actresses of other theatres were present, and the theatrical critics of the various daily and weekly newspapers were largely represented. It was a novel idea this celebration of *Humpty Dumpty's* birth, one worthy of the brain of the concoctor of the conceits which figure on pictorial placards over all the waste places of the city, representative of the more salient incidents in the career of that spoiled darling, who, like other darlings of the public, before this, has remained so long a time "on the fence."

Miss Kellogg has been playing "Violetta," and the newspapers have been declaring that she sings better than La Grange *does*, and acts better than Gazzaniga *did*. To praise Miss Kellogg is the fashion. To hint that Patti, Nilsson, or Tietjens may possibly be her superior proves you to be either suburban or cynical. The costumes at the opera, particularly during Clara Louise's appearances, have been very gorgeous.

Fashionable young men have instituted a new custom, namely, that of parting their beards—such of them as have any—in the middle, which gives them a horny or tusk-like appearance, very prepossessing. 'ALI BABA.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE WALNUT *The Emerald Ring* will be performed this evening.

AT THE ARCH Shakespeare's comedy of *Much Ado About Nothing* will be represented this evening.

AT THE CHESNUT the extravaganza of *The Field of the Cloth of Gold* will be produced on Tuesday evening next by C. D. Hess & Co.'s burlesque company.

AT THE THEATRE COMIQUE Risley's original Japanese troupe will appear this evening.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC Fraulein Fanny Janauschek will commence a series of six performances of German drama on Monday evening next, when she will appear in Schiller's tragedy of *Mary Stuart*. The sale of reserved seats commences to-day.

THE ARABIAN NIGHTS' ENTERTAINMENT at Concert Hall introduces a great variety of amusing features, which are appreciated by the large audiences in attendance every evening. The exhibition is one of the most attractive ever given in this city. One hundred gifts are distributed to the audience at each performance. There will be no performance this evening, in consequence of the hall being engaged for another purpose, but the entertainment will be resumed to-morrow, and on Saturday there will be a gift matinee.

AT THE AMERICAN there will be a miscellaneous entertainment this evening.

THE SENTZ HASSLER ORCHESTRA will perform at Musical Fund Hall on Saturday afternoon.

THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY'S third grand concert will be given at the Academy of Music on Saturday evening.

THE PENN WIDOWS' ASYLUM.—Mr. S. Edwin Megarge will give a reading at Concert Hall this evening from the works of Charles Dickens. The proceeds will be devoted to the relief of the Penn Widows' Asylum, and we hope that there will be a full house.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

CHAMPION SAFES!

PHILADELPHIA, January 18, 1869.

Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street.

Gentlemen:—On the night of the 13th inst., as is well known to the citizens of Philadelphia, our large and extensive store and valuable stock of merchandise, No. 902 Chesnut street was burned.

The fire was one of the most extensive and destructive that has visited our city for many years, the heat being so intense that even the marble cornice was almost obliterated.

We had, as you are aware, two of your valuable and well-known CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES; and nobly have they vindicated your well-known reputation as manufacturers of FIRE-PROOF SAFES, if any further proof had been required.

They were subjected to the most intense heat, and it affords us much pleasure to inform you that after recovering them from the ruins, we found upon examination that our books, papers, and other valuables, were all in perfect condition.

Yours, very respectfully,
JAS. E. CALDWELL & CO.

THE ONLY SAFES EXPOSED TO THE FIRE IN CALDWELL'S STORE WERE FARREL, HERRING & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18, 1869.

Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street.

Gentlemen:—On the night of the 13th instant our large store, S. W. corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets, was, together with our heavy stock of wall papers, entirely destroyed by fire.

We had one of your PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES, which contained our principal books and papers, and although it was exposed to the most intense heat for over 60 hours, we are happy to say it proved itself worthy of our recommendation. Our books and papers were all preserved. We cheerfully tender our testimonial to the many already published, in giving the HERRING SAFE the credit and confidence it justly merits.

Yours, very respectfully,
HOWELL & BROTHERS.

STILL ANOTHER.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 19, 1869.

Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street.

Gentlemen:—I had one of your make of safes in the basement of J. E. Caldwell & Co.'s store at the time of the great fire on the night of the 13th instant. It was removed from the ruins to-day, and on opening it I found all my books, papers, greenbacks, watches, and watch materials, etc., all preserved. I feel glad that I had one of your truly valuable safes, and shall want another of your make when I get located.

Yours, very respectfully,
F. L. KIRKPATRICK,
with J. E. Caldwell & Co.,
No. 819 Chesnut street.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,

CHAMPION SAFES,

No. 629 CHESNUT Street,

21 tf PHILADELPHIA.

GREAT BARGAINS IN SAFES.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF ILL HEALTH I WILL SELL MY STOCK OF

SAFES, ETC.,

With Two Years' Unexpired Lease of Store,

No. 639 ARCH Street,

AND TWO VERY SUPERIOR DRAUGHT HORSES, WAGON, ETC., for cash or in exchange for desirable property.

Parties wishing to make such purchase will please call at my store between ten and three o'clock.

SAFES SELLING AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

3 9 tuthsatm M. C. SADLER, Agent.

C. L. MAISER
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
152 No. 424 RACE Street

BOOTS AND SHOES.

FASHIONABLE
BOOTS AND SHOES
MADE TO ORDER, IN THE LATEST STYLES ON THE MOST REASONABLE TERMS.
GIVE US A CALL.
G. N. LEE. J. B. CHARLON.
2 18 1m No. 214½ South TENTH Street.

WANTS.

WANTED—LOCAL AND TRAVELLING Agents in every city and town in the United States. Great inducements offered to active men. Call or address, with stamp, WOOD & CO., Room 18 No. 400 CHESNUT Street, Phila. 2 6 8m

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 27

FOURTH EDITION

FROM THE CAPITAL.

Curtin's Name not Sent in as Minister to Russia.

The Senate Confirmations—Other Important Nominations—Customs Receipts.

FROM WASHINGTON.

An Erroneous Report.

WASHINGTON, March 11—2:30 P. M.—Ex-Governor Curtin's name was not sent in to the Senate as Minister to Russia, as erroneously reported.

Additional Nominations.

Among the other nominations by the President were the following:—

James F. Casey, Collector of Customs at New Orleans.

James King, Chief Engineer of the Navy, vice Isherwood.

Carman A. Newcomb's name was also sent in as United States Marshal for Missouri.

Customs Receipts.

The following are the customs receipts from March 1st to 6th, inclusive:—

Boston,	$396,155
New York,	3 243,846
Philadelphia,	142,029
Baltimore,	143,231
New Orleans, February 22 to 27,	66 058
Total,	$3,991,330

U. S. Senate.

Continued from Third Edition.

He had therefore come to the conclusion that it was better to rely on that decision as sufficient for the present

Mr Sherman opposed the amendment offered by Mr. Sumner. The two sections of the bill were harmonious. He had examined the decision of the Supreme Court. The point decided was simply that a contract payable in coin made before the passage of the Legal-tender act could be enforced. He was in favor of the section because it would act as a guard against usury in restricting the operation to contracts where coin or coin value is the consideration.

Mr. Cole was in favor of striking out the section, on account of its effect on business in California, which was generally done on a coin basis, and because he thought that the legal inference was to declare valid such contracts heretofore made.

Mr. Williams was in favor of retaining the section, although he did not attach very much importance to it. He did not agree with the legal proposition stated by the Senator from California.

Mr. Howard was opposed to the section because he thought it an encroachment on the rights of the States.

The question of private contracts was within the exclusive control of the State Legislatures. If this section were to be retained, he would move an amendment to it, providing that such contracts should be binding.

During the discussion, one of the President's secretaries General Porter, appeared and delivered a message in writing, and immediately afterwards, at 1:10, the Senate went into executive session.

The Senate resumed its legislative session at 2 o'clock, and continued the consideration of the bill to strengthen the public credit, and relating to contracts for the payment of coin, the question being on Mr. Sumner's motion to strike out the second section, and on Mr. Howard's amendment providing that the contract shall be written. That amendment was modified by making the second section read that only written contract hereafter made, specifically payable in coin, etc; and as so modified it was agreed to.

Mr Bayard argued in favor of striking out the second section, saying that it was an attempt to emasculate the decision of the Supreme Court, and that it would lead to endless litigation.

Mr. Stewart's amendment was rejected.

Mr. Sumner's amendment was agreed to, to strike out the 2d section. Yeas 27, nays 14.

FROM HARRISBURG.

The Suffrage Amendment Passes the State Senate.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, March 11.—At three o'clock this afternoon the joint resolution ratifying the proposed universal suffrage amendment to the Federal Constitution passed the Senate by a strict party vote—18 yeas to 15 nays.

From Maine.

AUGUSTA, Me., March 11.—Both houses of the Maine Legislature to-day passed a resolution adopting the fifteenth article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Ship News.

NEW YORK, March 11.—Arrived, steamship Russia, from Liverpool.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 11.—Arrived, brig Prestissimo, from Palermo for Baltimore. Passed up for Baltimore, brig Adeline Richardson, from Matanzas.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—2 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	160¾	West. Union Tel.	37¼
N. Y. and Erie R.	37¾	Clev. and Tol. R. R.	105¾
Ph. and Read. R.	91⅞	Toledo & Wabash	66¼
Mich. Southern	96⅝	Mil. & St. Paul com.	68¼
Clev. & Pittsb'g R.	89½	Mil. & St. Paul prf	78¾
Chi. and N. W. com	81½	Adams Express	62
Chi. and N. W. pref.	90⅝	Wells, Fargo Exp.	30½
Chi. and R. I. R.	128½	United States	57½
Pitts. & F. W.	118½	Penn. 6s, new	65½
Pacific Mail S. Co.	99⅝	Gold	131½

Market steady.

SHERIDAN.

How They will Receive Him in New Orleans.

New Orleans had another sensation on Saturday last. A Copperhead despatch to the Louisville *Courier Journal* tells how the news of the reappointment of Phil. Sheridan to that department was received in the Crescent City:—

The order received here to-night which assigns Lieutenant General Philip H. Sheridan to the command of this department, has created a profound depression among the citizens. Nothing else is talked of in the clubs, and the rotunda of the St. Charles is filled with a crowd eager for further intelligence. The order surprised every one at headquarters, and none more than General Buchanan. Groups of men are congregated on Canal street, gloomily discussing the order. It is thought that Sheridan's coming here is a harsh and unnecessary measure, his unpopularity being known to President Grant. It was said by moderate Republicans that it was a mistake to send him here. The extreme radicals, carpet baggers, and negroes are exultant, and cannot conceal their delight. Warmouth is said to be alarmed at the prospect, as he fears Sheridan may hamper him, and perhaps take the reins out of his hands. Preparations to receive Sheridan are freely discussed by the negroes, who expect a gala-day. The different Democratic clubs, it is said, will use every exertion to avoid any collision with the negroes."

The "unpopularity" of General Sheridan with a certain class of people in New Orleans, who used to indulge in the pastime of murdering scalawags, carpet-baggers, and "niggers," by wholesale, in the palmy days of A. J., will be remembered by the general reader, and it will also be remembered that the General was removed from the department because of his unpopularity with exactly this class. He is no doubt reassigned to duty at New Orleans on account of the same unpopularity. But law-abiding citizens will rejoice at his return, in the faith, not likely to be disappointed, that he means business, and that he is just the man to make white Rebels and negroes alike behave themselves and obey the laws.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

The President and the Diplomats—Fires in New York.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The President and the Diplomats.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The Diplomatic corps called upon the President at 2 P. M. to-day, and were received in the Blue Room. The ceremony was entirely private. Secretary Washburne presented the Ministers. The attendance of foreign representatives was general and the interview was a very agreeable one.

Fires in New York.

NEW YORK, March 11.—A frame building on West Fifty-ninth street, occupied by James Nettus as a distillery, was burned to day. Loss $6000. Two frame buildings in the vicinity were also destroyed; one owned by Patrick Moore, loss $2500; and the other by Henry Treman, loss $1500.

Specie Shipment

NEW YORK, March 11.—The Australasian, for Liverpool, to-day took out $70,000 in specie.

JOHNSON.

His Reception in Baltimore.

The Baltimore *Sun* of this morning gives the following:—

The visit of ex-President Johnson to this city, in acceptance of the hospitalities tendered him by the Mayor and City Council, takes place to day, and should the weather prove fair there will doubtless be quite a hand-some display. The ex-President is to leave Washington in a special car furnished by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. Colonel S Sands Muse, the chief marshal of the various bodies turning out to form the escort here, has appointed General W. H. Neilson and General John Silcott his aids, and Colonel R. C. Banks, Jr., Colonel Henry McCox, Samuel McDonald, W. H. Roberts, E. M. Kirkland, and Samuel J. Smith, assistant marshals. The line of procession will be formed on Eutaw street, east side, the right resting on Lexington street. The infantry and cavalry are to report to the chief marshal for special escort duty at 10½ o'clock. The Governor of the State and the city authorities are to be escorted from the mayor's office to the Camden station by a detachment of cavalry.

The guest of the city is expected to arrive at 11:15, when the procession will move along Eutaw street to Monument, to Charles, to Charles, to Eager, to Asquith, to Baltimore, to Gay, and to Exchange Place, where it will be dismissed; and the ex-President will then receive the citizens in the rotunda of the Exchange at 3 P. M. The grand dinner is to take place at Barnum's City Hotel, at 8 o'clock P. M., when doubtless there will be much of interest said and done.

Farragut.

A Washington despatch to the Boston *Journal* says:—

Admiral Farragut was the first citizen to whom President Grant communicated his Cabinet appointments. The Admiral called just after General Rawlins had left for the Capitol with the nominations, and the President asked him to guess who was the Secretary of the Navy. Farragut guessed successively A. H. Rice, Griswold, Stuart, Creswell, Holt, Boutwell, Harlan, and several other names, the President telling him after each one to guess again, until he gave it up. The President then informed him, and proceeded to give the names of the other Cabinet officers, adding that the appointment of Mr. Elihu B. Washburne was complimentary, and that he would soon retire from the State Department.

The New York Money Market.

From the Herald.

"Money was fully active again to day at 7 per cent., which was the rate on call loans even with the pledge of Government collaterals. There were exceptions, as usual, to old and favored customers of prime standing. The effect of the change in the system of quarterly statements has produced a more even policy as to loans among the banks, which is reflected in the present condition of the money market. The rate on call is likely to remain more steady in future, instead of vibrating between three and four per cent. on the one side and seven per cent. gold interest on the other. Commercial paper is duller, but rates are higher, the best names selling at from eight to ten per cent. There is more paper on the market and the inquiry less than usual. Hence the discount figures are inclined to be firmer. There is no feeling of apprehension concerning makers. The full supply is due to the large accumulation of goods in the hands of commission firms."

From the Tribune.

"Government bonds were dull but firm; there was no disposition to sell by holders at low figures. A steady demand from investors is noticed by the large dealers, and but few bonds are coming here to be sold by country holders. The foreign bankers continue steady buyers of '62s, '64s, old '65s, and '67s, and report a firmer tone to the markets abroad. The bearish feeling of the past few days has tested the strength of the market, which has yielded only a fraction from the extreme prices made on the passage of the Schenck bill. A large short interest has been made in the active bonds, which were in demand for delivery to-day, free of interest. The market closed strong at quotations."

Received too late for Classification.

THE PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY.

March 11 1869.

The Board of Managers have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, payable, clear of taxes, on and after the 1st of April next.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed on the 19th instant, and remain closed until the 1st of April.

A. E. DOUGHERTY,
3 11 thstu9t Treasurer.

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

EARLES' GALLERIES,

No. 816 CHESNUT Street.

LOOKING GLASSES,
OIL PAINTINGS,
PICTURE FRAMES,
FINE ENGRAVINGS,
CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS.

JAMES S. EARLE & SON,

12 31 thstu6mSp No. 816 CHESNUT Street.

DYEING AND PRINTING.

ESTABLISHED 1819.

The New York Dyeing and Printing Establishment,

STATEN ISLAND,

No 40 North EIGHTH Street (West Side), Philadelphia; No. 98 DUANE Street, and 752 BROADWAY, New York.

This old and well-known Company are prepared, as usual, with the highest degree of skill and the most approved machinery, TO DYE, CLEANSE and FINISH every variety of LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S GARMENTS, and PIECE GOODS, in their usual superior manner.

GARMENTS CLEANSED WHOLE. [2 11 thstu1m

NOTE—This is our only office in Philadelphia.

OLD FRANKLIN HALL CLOTHING EMPORIUM.

PAINTER, READ & ELDREDGE,

No. 321 CHESNUT STREET,

HAVE REOPENED, SINCE THE RECENT FIRE

An Entire New and Fresh Stock

OF

FINE READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Which they are Selling at very

REDUCED PRICES.

DRY GOODS.

1869. CENTRAL 1869.

CLOTH EMPORIUM.

Men's Coatings, Fancy Cassimeres, Black Cloths, Black Doeskins, Boys' Goods, Ladies' Cloakings, Mixed Cloths, Plain Cloths, Fancy Cloths, Opera Cloths.

Spring Weight Velveteens, Super Quality.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER respectfully announce that during the season now opening they propose to offer the largest stock and most attractive assortment of all kinds of Cloths that they have ever offered. Being determined to make our house the Central Emporium for this description of goods, we have collected for the present season every desirable style and make of Cloths that the market presents for

Ladies', Men's, and Boys' Wear.

Our stock of Ladies' Cloakings in particular is very extensive, and bought at the manufacturers' lowest cash rates. It will be to the interest of all who intend to buy this kind of goods during the coming season to call on us, as we offer by far the largest assortment to be found, and at prices that cannot be surpassed anywhere.

We invite dealers, both city and country, to examine our stock, as our prices are as low as the same goods can be sold in whole packages by any wholesale house, while we offer many styles that are confined exclusively to ourselves.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,

CENTRAL CLOTH EMPORIUM,

Corner EIGHTH and MARKET,

PHILADELPHIA.

GEORGE D. WISHAM,

No. 7 N. EIGHTH Street,

OPENS THIS MORNING

50 PIECES STRIPE POPLINS FOR SUITS, ONLY 37½c.

ELEGANT GRENE MOHAIRS, FOR SUITS.

BLACK ALPACA POPLINS, AN AUCTION BARGAIN.

PIQUES. PIQUES. PIQUES. PIQUES.

2000 YARDS OF HANDSOME PIQUES—CHEAP.

Will open this morning, the cheapest stock of Towels and Table Linen in the city.

AT WISHAM'S CHEAP STORE.

EIGHTH STREET EMPORIUM FOR

BLACK SILKS.

BEING DETERMINED TO MAINTAIN OUR REPUTATION FOR SELLING THE CHEAPEST BLACK SILKS, WILL OPEN THIS MORNING HEAVY GROS GRAIS AT $2. EXTRA HEAVY AT $2 25, $2 50, $2 75, $3, $3 50, $4,

AT WISHAM'S, No. 7 N. EIGHTH Street.

A CARD TO THE LADIES.

ONE CASE JAPANESE SILKS, THE NEW MATERIAL FOR DRESSES AND SUITS FOR THE SPRING OF 1869. PRICE $1 50; WORTH $2.

ALL THE ABOVE AT

GEORGE D. WISHAM'S

CHEAP STORE,

3 6 tuthstf No. 7 N. EIGHTH STREET.

LINENS.

Our Spring Assortment of LINENS has just been opened at prices warranted to give satisfaction.

Sheetings, Napkins,
Shirtings, Towels,
Pillow Casings, Damasks,

ETC. ETC.,

OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION.

WHITE GOODS

Of Every Description for Spring.

Cambrics, Nainsooks, Dimities, French Muslins, Hdkfs. India Twills, Piques, Etc.

PERKINS & CO.,

No. 9 South NINTH Street.

N. B.—We have just opened an invoice of

Embossed and Embroidered Table Covers.

2 6 stuth12t 49

1869—COMPETITION PRICES!!

UP TOWN—LIGHT EXPENSES!!

OUR CUSTOMERS THE GAINERS!!

Goods delivered in all parts of the city carefully and free of charge.

SPECIALTIES JUST OPENED.

Rich Black Silks,
Superb Silk Poplins,
Spring Delaines and Calicoes,
Cassimeres, Table Linens, Napkins, Etc.

Ladies can ride to our door from any part of the city, and we assure them it will more than compensate them in one visit and purchase.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,

N. E. Cor. EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN,

2 12 PHILADELPHIA.

FOR THE LADIES.

REMOVAL

OF THE

TEMPLE OF FASHION.

Second Grand Opening of Spring Fashions,

MONDAY, MARCH 8, 1869.

For the better convenience of her patrons.

MRS M. A. BINDER

Has Removed her Dress Trimmings and Paper Pattern Store.

To the N. W. Corner ELEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

Where she will be happy to see her friends and customers. BRILLIANT NOVELTIES of SPECIALTIES REST. Elegantly trimmed Patterns of latest, and most reliable styles for Ladies' and Children's Dresses. Ingeniously varied plain and trimmed, many styles of which are manufactured on the premises, and cannot be found elsewhere, single, and in sets for dress makers and dealers wholesale and retail. MRS BINDER flatters herself that her late novelties will not be surpassed by any giving her personal attention to this branch of her department. The acknowledged superiority of these regards their reliability and economy, and the patronage extended to her, render comment unnecessary.

"A POSITIVE FACT."

Mrs. Binder has the finest assortment of Ladies' Dress and Cloak Trimmings in the city, at the lowest prices. Dress and Cloak Making; Dresses made to fit with ease and elegance. Orders executed at short notice. Embroideries Handkerchiefs, Laces, Ribbons, Bridal Veils and Wreaths, Fine Jewelry, and Fancy Goods. Pinking and Goffering. Cutting and Fitting. A perfect system of Dress Cutting taught; price $25, with chart. Patent sent by mail or express to all parts of the Union. Do not forget our new location, N. W. corner ELEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets. 3 6 8mis

1115. WM T HOPKINS' 1115.

LADIES' EMPORIUM,

No. 1115 CHESNUT St. (Girard Row).

Largest assortment and Best and Cheapest Goods in the city, in all the following lines:—

Manufacturer of Hopkins' Celebrated Champion Hoop Skirts, for Ladies, Misses, and Children, in over one hundred styles, shapes, lengths, and sizes.

Coils, Satin, and Jean Corset, in eight different styles manufactured expressly for our own sales, from $1 60 to $5.

33 different styles of superior fitting French woven Whalebone CORSETS from $1 to $7.

14 varieties of extra handsome Whalebone Corsets, from 75 cents to $2 50.

Shoulder Braces, Balmoral Boy's Corset Skirt Supporters, etc.

Mrs. Moody's Patent Self-adjusting Abdominal Corset, highly recommended by physicians, from $3 to $7.

FULL LINES OF LADIES' UNDERGARMENTS.

52 Bartram & Fantom's Family Sewing Machines, being gratuitously distributed to our customers for the purpose of getting them introduced. 2 25 3m

FURNITURE, ETC.

GEORGE J. HENKELS,

CABINET MAKER,

Nos. 1301 and 1303 CHESNUT St.

21 mrp PHILADELPHIA.

RICHMOND & CO.,

Successors to Atwood & Hopper,

FURNITURE

WAREROOMS,

No. 45 South SECOND St.,

(East Side, Brown Stone Building),

2 25 1m PHILADELPHIA.

CIGARS.

HAVANA CIGARS.

Fresh lots imported by every steamer, viz.: Partagas; Cabanas; Cabargas; Comerotante; Murias; Upmann; Ramilleter; Espanola; Figaro, etc., comprising a splendid assortment of sizes, offered at low prices.

Also, continue manufacturing the cigars so well and favorably known under our copyrighted, standard brands of

"MARIANA RITA." "FRA DIAVOLO."
"FLEUR DE LYS." "LOUIS D'OR."

Great variety of sizes; good quality at low cost.

Call and examine or send for samples.

S. FUGUET & SONS,

IMPORTERS and MANUFACTURERS,

2 27 tfrp No. 229 S. FRONT STREET.

BEDS, MATTRESSES, ETC.

HOVER'S PATENT

Combination Sofa Bed

is decidedly the best Sofa Bed ever invented. It can be extended from a sofa into a handsome French Bedstead, with hair spring mattress, in ten seconds of time. It requires no unscrewing or detaching, has no separation between back and seat, no cords to break, and no hinged foot attached to the top of the back to support it when down, which is unsafe and liable to get out of repair. It has the conveniences of a bureau for holding clothing, is easily managed, and it is impossible for it to get out of order.

Price about the same as an ordinary sofa.

H. F. HOVER,

Owner and Sole Manufacturer,

1 26 tuthsatm No. 230 South SECOND Street.

IF YOU WANT A DELIGHTFUL SPRING BED, neat, healthy, and comfortable, use the Self-fastening Bed Springs, $1 25 per doz. Satisfaction guaranteed. 204 S. 2d St. 1 23 3m

Constitutional Government in the East of Europe.

From the London Saturday Review.

Constitutional government is now on its trial in the East. Greece, Modo Vallachia, and Servia are constitutional States. Turkey is circumscribing the despotic power of the Sultan by local institutions, and by educating his subjects in the practice of self government, which, when united with an independent judicature, forms a surer foundation for constitutional liberty than all the written constitutions of France since the year 1791. Even the Pasha-King Suzerain of Egypt has passed a representative assembly, and made his dominion bear the same relation to constitutional monarchy that hypocrisy bears to virtue. The once unchangeable East is walking onward at a quick pace, and by unknown paths, to a political future. Greece became a constitutional State in 1822, and is now ruled by a generation born to freedom. Whatever may be the shortcomings of the constitutional States in the East, their Governments are greatly superior to the arbitrary administration of the Turkish Pashas and Greek Hospodars; and brigandage itself appears to destroy less property and offer fewer impediments to the progress of society than Armaout tax-gatherers and unrestrained despotic power.

It is often said, however, that some nations are unfit for constitutional government, and it is an undoubted and a sad truth that many nations are not in a condition to make a good use of it. A clock is of no use to those who do not know how to wind it up, or who wind it up with such violence that it stops. There are nations at present unfit to make a good use of an equitable judicial system, but nobody would say that it is not necessary to give these nations courts of justice. Constitutional government, like the human frame, has its childhood, and it is long of attaining strength and vigor. It is a fabric that requires to be constructed with habits, forms, and institutions, and its foundations require the lapse of more than one generation to consolidate them. In the East it has still to contend with the prejudice that might is the nearest thing to right, and with the delusion that the strongest government is practically the best government for the actual state of society. Many who hate a single personal tyrant are so convinced that tyranny must be that they are advocates for a democratic despotism. Constitutional government is supposed not to possess strength enough to resist the democratic power which De Tocqueville regarded as tending, in the present condition of our civilization, to become an irresistible despotism. As we see, however, that the wildest passions of human nature can be disciplined by laws, surely law can become powerful enough to restrain the most democratic governments with the aid of constitutional habits and traditional institutions. The immediate problem for constitutional nations in the East is how to organize the people so that a democratic power shall respect the government it constitutes. No system of government can give any strong security that society repudiates revolution until both the law of the land and the constitution of the State place the judicature above the executive. The kingdom of Greece has been a hotbed of revolts, rebellions, and revolutions, yet the working of constitutional government there affords a practical illustration of the improvement it produces in Oriental society in very difficult circumstances. The habits and prepossessions of the Greeks kept their opinions see-sawing between despotism and lawlessness. The earliest constitution of Greece promulgated on New Year's day, old style, 1822, reads like an antiquated essay. It reflects the theories current in France at the time, and exhibits what Greek statesmen supposed would favorably influence public opinion in the civilized world rather than what could be practically applied in Greece. The consequence was that this constitution of 1822 was a dead letter; neither the Government nor even the representatives of the people paid any attention to what they had enacted. Still it could be observed during the War of Independence, amidst scenes of destruction, anarchy, and suffering without parallel in this century, A party existed inculcating the necessity for settled principles of government and forms of administration in opposition to the arbitrary personal power assumed by party leaders and military chiefs. Unfortunately, no man of eminence, except the Admiral Miaoules, appeared to possess a mind with the capacity for making his executive activity conform to general laws; and Miaoules, being an Albanian of Hydra, imperfectly acquainted with the Greek language, was unfit for becoming the Washington of a nation of pedants. Count Capodistrias, who might have laid the foundations of national institutions, made every principle of liberty and law subordinate to might in order to establish his own personal government. In 1832 Greece was made a kingdom by Great Britain, France and Russia, and the crown was conferred on Prince Otho of Bavaria, then seventeen years of age. In 1833, immediately on their arrival in Greece, the Bavarian Regency abolished the Constitution, in direct violation of the promises given both by the King of Bavaria and by the three protecting powers, who have had reason to regret their connivance at this act of royal larceny. After robbing the Greeks of their constitutional rights and incipient institutions, the Bavarian Regents and King Otho governed the Greek kingdom despotically for ten years. During this period of personal government, the seeds of many political and social evils were sown, which yielded a rank and poisonous crop, and which still retard the formation of a good system of government. In 1843 the patience of the people was exhausted, and a revolution expelled the Bavarians, put an end to the despotic power of King Otho, and framed a constitution on the continental model of that time, with a salaried Senate of veteran officials, and a paid House of Representatives. This constitution worked very ill, yet it lasted nineteen years. The Senators were named for life. King Otho filled the Senate with men of moderate capacity and extreme servility, and encouraged jobbing and place-hunting as sure means of making the members who received favors devoted to his dynasty. The House of Representatives was elected by universal suffrage, and the country was divided into large electoral districts. Personal character and local interests were swamped in a bog of democracy, over which nothing but the splay-feet of the central authorities could pass securely. Experience convinced the people that a salaried Senate of officials must be a nest of corruption, and that a House of Representatives consisting of nominees of the Executive must be a club of place hunters. Reform by any legal proceeding was hopeless. Gradually, but slowly, the hatred of the nation concentrated itself on King Otho's head. He was stigmatized as the corrupter of the Senate, the jobber of the House of Representatives, and the enemy of national improvement. The remedy was sought in another revolution. In 1862 the Greeks dethroned King Otho, confiscated the rights which the three protecting powers had conferred on the Bavarian dynasty, abolished the salaried Senate, established a single Representative Chamber, and endeavored to exclude Government nominees and mere place hunters by declaring that mayors and officials, with the exception of Ministers and military and naval officers on half-pay, cannot be elected as representatives. Since 1822 the Greeks have lived under the written constitutions, with an intercalation of ten years of despotism, so that they possess sufficient experience to render their last attempt deserving of attention. The Constitution of 1864 bears within it evidence that it is no mere echo of the voice of Western politicians, and of the opinions of theorists. It is what it was intended to be—an adaptation of constitutional government to the present state of society in Greece, and the general exigencies of opinion in the East. Monarchy was retained (though the difficulty of electing a suitable monarch was felt), because the necessity of having a strong and impartial head of the executive was acknowledged, and this appeared possible only with a king. Public opinion also demanded that the king should be a foreigner, in order to dominate party corruption and restrain party passions. It was also deemed necessary that he should be the member of a royal family, that his influence with the three protecting powers might be greater than the Greeks supposed could be attained in courts by talents and honesty without royal blood. The Greeks themselves allowed that they were acquainted with no royal highness who possessed the qualities they sought for in their king; but they fixed on Prince Alfred of England as likely to become a better constitutional king than any other European prince who was recommended to their attention. The interest and policy of Great Britain rendered the acceptance of the Greek throne by an English prince a measure not likely, in the long run, to be satisfactory either to Greece or England. Fortunately, diplomatic arrangements had rendered the acceptance of the crown by an English prince impossible. Earl Russell, at this conjuncture, with that sound judgment on matters of fact which often contrasts so oddly with its absence as regards the choice of fitting times and occasions, gave the Greeks a lecture on the qualities they ought to look for in their future king.

They were informed that the British Government considered they would do well not to choose "a king under twenty years of age, but rather a prince of mature years, and of some experience in the world." (Despatch of Earl Russell to Mr. Scarlett, Nov. 29, 1862.) The Greeks were not offended at the style of didactic statesmanship which has so often given offense to other nations. Indeed, they admired the institutions of England so much the more, since they saw that those institutions had made a Socrates Secretary of State; and, in order to ensure the practical execution of the wise advice, the National Assembly invited the British Government to select a prince possessing these and other qualifications of a good king. Earl Russell had been erroneously believed by the Greeks to possess a large acquaintance among royal and serene highnesses, or, like Themistocles, to raise a small State to the rank and power of a great empire. Earl Russell had nothing ready but the lantern of his own advice, and when he went about the Courts of Europe holding it up in the face of princes, he was not more successful in his search for a good king than Diogenes in finding his honest Greek. So, after two misadventures, the loss of much precious time, and a vast deal of diplomatic sneering, he carried his counsels into practice by selecting for Greece a king of the "mature age" of seventeen, and with the "experience in the world" acquired as a midshipman in the Danish navy. The Greeks, having received their King from England, set seriously to work at forming their own Constitution. The Constitution of 1864 differs from the ordinary type of Continental Constitutions, and its divergencies are the result of a state of society and opinions among Eastern races that cannot fail to exert considerable influence on the political organization of the Christian governments which have been formed in the provinces separated from Turkey, and on the institutions in the course of formation in the Ottoman Empire itself. Some of the enactments of this Constitution probably foreshadow the procedure of democracy, even in the older States of the Continent, as they advance towards liberty. A new position is created for the Crown by placing it in direct connection with a single representative Chamber, without even an Upper House or a Senate nominated by the sovereign or elected by the people. This, however, was not from any theoretical preference for a single Chamber. The Greeks abolished King Otho's Senate because it was a nest of corruption, and they found that society in the Hellenic Kingdom contained no class of men whose position of independence afforded a chance of forming a useful Senate. The alternative was a Senate like that which had been abolished, or a single Chamber, and public opinion, not merely the momentary will of the populace, pronounced an emphatic decision on the subject by abolishing a Council of State which the Constitution admitted on trial, after it had existed a year. On the other hand, this Constitution of 1864 constitutes a Cabinet as a responsible feature of executive administration, standing between the Crown, the Chamber, and the people. The Ministers are placed under increased responsibility to the crown by being compelled by the Constitution to act in some cases in a body. The King has thus the power of restraining the assumption of too great authority by the Prime Minister, who, as party leader of an overwhelming majority in a single chamber, might become the master of his colleagues. By holding regular Cabinet Councils, and compelling each Minister to record his opinion on every administrative measure relating to his department, the King may enforce responsibility by an appeal to facts. A dissolution will then show whether the people adopt the opinion of the King or of the leader of a majority in the Chamber. The principle of democracy is carried out to its fullest extent by electing a single chamber, and adopting vote by ballot, and large electoral districts, without reference to municipalities or local interests. Numbers are all in all. Wealth can only make its way by corruption, knowledge by flattery of the mob, and power by intimidation. And for the present the most prominent features of constitutional government in Greece are corruption, national self-laudation, and government intimidation. The Greeks did not overlook the danger of a democracy becoming a despotism when invested with unlimited power, and they attempted to place it under some restraint by several articles of the constitution. The representatives are invested with independence by being elected for four years. Demagogues are discouraged by the provision that, to be elected a member of the chamber, the deputy must be domiciled, and possess political and civil rights, for two years in the district previously to the election. He must also be thirty years of age. Another provision intended to restrain both corruption and governmental intimidation excludes mayors of municipalities and paid officials from becoming members of the chamber. Officers of the army and the navy can only be members while on half-pay, and ministers have always a seat and voice in the chamber, but can vote only when they sit as deputies. This Constitution presents two important questions for consideration before we can arrive at any conclusion concerning the probability of the new type of constitutional monarchy which it presents working well in practice. The first is, how the authority of the crown can be exercised by the king so as to control the power of the leader of a majority in the chamber who becomes Prime Minister. The Prime Minister being the representative of democracy, and the constitution declaring that all power in the State has its source in the people, the Prime Minister must be the most powerful man in the monarchy. The king, though superior in rank, is only, as far as the administration goes, a check on the Prime Minister. The second question is, by what means the power of a single chamber can be prevented from exercising undue authority in a democratic State. This question is far more important than the first, for good government has existed, and can exist, without a king, but is hardly possible with the exercise of unlimited power, whether in the hands of a single individual or a single chamber.

A king placed in constant contact with a single democratic chamber is in an extremely delicate position. The authority of the crown has not yet been clearly traced out, and in Greece both the constitution and public opinion demand that the king should be something more than a popular pageant and something different from a decorated puppet in politics, moved by the Prime Minister. Experience alone can determine how far the King must govern as well as reign, and how far the powers with which he is invested are available for controlling the government. The exact limits of the administrative action of the crown and the personal action of the king in a highly centralized constitutional monarchy form a new problem. Party corruption and ministerial violence might become irrepressible evils, unless the king possesses constitutional powers for restraining them. The king, to perform the part assigned to him in such a State, must be able to speak words of wisdom and to avoid acts of indiscretion. The Greeks desire to be ruled by a King, and demand from him discernment of things and tact with men. They feared, from the experience of Otho's reign, that even a democratic Chamber might become a club of jobbers and place-brokers, unless restrained by the King. They knew that the state of society did not render the deputies sufficiently amenable to public opinion. In Greece, consequently, no sooner have the people elected their Chamber by universal suffrage than they become jealous of their representatives, and the deputies, feeling no sense of responsibility, follow their own devices. This moral condition of the deputies breaks up the Chamber into small sections. No leader can command a sure majority without much jobbing and some violence. Public opinion looks to the King to improve the morality of the Government, and the Prime Ministers of Greece view with aversion and fear any organized exercise of the royal authority to this direction. They endeavor to convince the people that a constitutional King must reign, and not govern; but the doctrine is directly opposed to the wish of the nation. The people want a good King who can and will govern according to the Constitution, and not a King who allows the powers with which he is invested by the Constitution to be used by party leaders for party purposes.

It was believed by thoughtful politicians that the establishment of a Cabinet or Council of Ministers as a recognized body in the executive administration would enable even a young and inexperienced King to perform adequately the duties with which the Crown is invested by the Constitution of 1864. This provision displays great political sagacity. It forms a bridge over which the Crown and the people can communicate for the purpose of controlling the Ministers and enforcing responsibility on the representatives. But to make Cabinet government different from ministerial government as an administrative agent in a constitutional monarchy, Cabinet Councils must be regularly and frequently held in presence of the King, and a whole system of procedure and of registration of acts, opinions and measures must be kept under the monarch's eye. The King must possess his own record of every administrative decision of his Cabinet and of every act in each executive department of his Government, for it is his duty to see that his Government is carried on according to law and the Constitution, and not according to the mere will of a majority in a single Chamber. How the crown is to effect this is the problem, and it must be solved, or a King becomes a superfluity, and an hereditary crown an evil in the State. As Earl Russell's selection did not give Greece a sovereign of mature age, and of the experience in business required for organizing a machinery of checks on democracy, and for enforcing responsibility by means of a Cabinet, time must do the work. There exists, however, in all free countries a power that can enforce responsibility on Ministers, Chambers, and majorities, far greater than any power with which a King can be invested by any Constitution. That power is public opinion. But public opinion can only be formed by complete publicity of every act of government during a long period. Unfortunately, the little kingdom of Greece has not adopted a system of publicity capable of forming a sound public opinion. Neither the Crown nor the people can yet act as shepherds' dogs of the Constitution. The second question, by what means the power of a single Chamber can be prevented from exerting undue authority in a democratic State, is a question which it is extremely difficult to answer satisfactorily. Yet, unless the power of a single chamber be placed under some systematic and powerful restraint, there will be a constant recurrence of arbitrary power in the hands of a party majority; and though the nominal first magistrate may be in name a king, the State cannot be correctly called a monarchy. A single chamber elected by universal suffrage can only be restrained from exerting arbitrary power by the authority of a military despot, or by national institutions and local authorities directly elected by the people, more immediately connected with their daily habits and feelings than the chamber, and responsible like the deputies themselves only to the law and not to the government. A centralized government, whether with one or two chambers, tends to become a government of gendarmes. Local institutions, or what is called self-government, can alone protect the people against the despotism of a majority, which tends to anarchy, or the despotism of a personal sovereign, which tends to elective monarchy. The Greeks are perhaps not yet fully aware of the necessity of restraining the unlimited power of a single Chamber by local institutions more directly dependent on the law than on the State. Yet a sense of the necessity exists, and the Constitution of 1864 contains provisions declaring that the election of municipal authorities must take place in the same manner as the election of members of the Chamber, "by direct, universal, and secret suffrage by ballot with ball." But there are no articles relative to the rights and duties of a citizen as a member of a municipality. The constitution of the authorities, and the formation of the national habits, by which the unlimited power of a single Chamber ought to be restrained, is relegated to a municipal law in which the principles of self-government are vitiated by the French system of government by gendarmes. There can be no permanent security for the duration of constitutional government until the people can act for themselves in spheres of local activity, with barriers circumscribing them to their local business, and protecting them by responsibility to the law alone. Local institutions to secure communal independence, and publicity to create public opinion, are still wanting in Greece to establish constitutional liberty on firm foundations.

Liberty needs to be secured in all constitutions in the East, not by a vague declaration that all citizens are equal in the eye of the law, which is never true in a government with gendarmes, but by precise enactments announcing that every citizen has duties to perform, rights to exercise, and national institutions to defend. Some of his rights and duties are inherent in citizenship in free States, others are created and regulated by the constitution and by laws. Some are national, others parochial, communal, and provincial. Laws charity, primary education, sanitary measures, police regulations, roads and streets, all present local spheres of duty subordinate to the general action of government. Experience proves that in the present democratic condition of society there can be no guarantee for liberty, even in constitutional States, unless it becomes a recognized principle that where the people elect to an office, whether it be to the place of member of the chamber, of mayor, common councilman, or alderman, the person elected cannot be removed from his place or restrained in the exercise of his functions except by the decision or order of a regular court of justice. The only restraint on the unlimited power of a single chamber must therefore be sought in a framework of national institutions, and no framework of this kind can resist the strain of a central administration unless it be supported by an independent judicature. Democracy, personal sovereignty, religious animosities, and national ambitions are all likely to be more powerful than constitutions in the East for some time to come, and they can only be permanently restrained from becoming frequent causes of disorder and revolution when society makes law, and not political organization, the supreme power in the state.

Some readers may doubt whether the constitution of the Greek Kingdom can be theoretically as good as we have represented it, when they know that the government it has produced is practically one of the worst in Europe. But it must be observed that the last thing people learn in the highest state of civilization is to frame for themselves good administrative machinery. The Constitution is only one of the requisites of good government, and with an over centralized administrative system in Greece a country without roads, or independent and self-acting local institutions, and with no efficient responsibility imposed by public opinion—it has not yet acquired strength to command invariable respect.

The two governments that occupy at present the most important positions in the East are those of Greece and Turkey. The Constitution of Greece has in it the germ of much good; the despotic Government of Turkey is theoretically as bad as a government can possibly be. Practically, the progress of Greece is impeded by an ill devised system of centralization, and the progress of Turkey is advanced by the care with which the Government rears up local institutions, and allows communities, whether religious or national, to enjoy as large a sphere of self government as is compatible with an energetic central administration. In what manner the course of events in the East may be influenced by the Constitution of the Greek kingdom and by the local institutions daily gaining strength in the Ottoman Empire, is a subject that opens a wide field for speculation.

—Fourteen additional licenses for velocipede rinks were granted by the Boston Board of Aldermen on Tuesday.

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ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1868.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-40s	$208,500 00
120,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,800 00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific R).	50,000 00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	211,375 00
125,000	City of Phila. Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax).	128,594 00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,500 00
20,000	Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,200 00
25,000	Penn. R. Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,000 00
25,000	Western Penn. R. Mort. Six Per Cent. Bonds, (P. R. R. guarantee)	20,625 00
20,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	21,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,031 25
15,000	Germantown Gas Co., principal and interest guaranteed by City of Philad'a, 300 shares Stock	15,000 00
10,000	Penn'a Railroad Company, 200 shares Stock	11,300 00
5,000	North Penn'a Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock	3,500 00
20,000	Phila and Southern Mail Steam Co., 80 shares Stock	15,000 00
207,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	207,900 00
$1,109,900	Par. Market value, Cost, $1,093,604 25.	$1,130,325 25
	Real Estate	36,000 00
	Bills receivable for insurance made	322,486 94
	Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company	40,178 88
	Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $3156. Estimated value	1,813 00
	Cash in bank $116 150 08	
	Cash in drawer 413 65	116,563 73
		$1,647,367 80

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CAPITAL	$400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1 081 528 70
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UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $23,788 12.	INCOME FOR 1869, $360,000.

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GOVERNMENT SALES.

ST. LOUIS ARSENAL, ST. LOUIS, MO., FEBRUARY 23 1869.

PUBLIC SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.—Will be offered for sale, at public auction, at the St. Louis Arsenal, St. Louis, Mo., commencing on MONDAY, the 12th day of April, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large amount of condemned Ordnance and Ordnance Stores, etc., consisting in part of the following articles, viz.:—

51 cast iron field guns, with carriages and implements.
199 cast iron guns, various, total weight about 520 tons.
480 tons cannon balls, 6 to 42 pounds.
80 artillery carriages, various.
660 sets artillery wheel harness, for two horses.
4,300 sporting rifles and shot guns, various.
10,233 carbines and rifles, various.
14,411 sabres and swords, various.
123,000 cartridge boxes, various.
15,000 cavalry saddles, various.
3,000 artillery saddles, various.
23,190 curb bridles, various.
10,000 watering bridles, various.
15,000 halters, various.
14,480 leather traces, various.
401,985 pounds of cannon powder.
828,450 pounds of mortar powder.
777,680 pounds of musket powder.
18,200 pounds of rifle powder.
159,840 pounds of damaged powder.
90,834,000 musket and pistol percussion caps.
Wrought and cast iron scrap, etc. etc.

Persons desiring catalogues of the stores to be sold can obtain them by application to the Chief of Ordnance, at Washington, D. C.; of Brevet Colonel S. Crispin, U. S. A., purchasing agent, corner of Houston and Greene streets, New York, or upon application at this arsenal.

F. D. CALLENDER,
Lieut.-Col. of Ord. and Bt. Brig.-Gen. U. S. A., Commanding. 3 1

GOVERNMENT SALE.

Will be sold at Public Auction, by H. B. SMITHSON, Auctioneer, at Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburg, Pa., commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., Wednesday, March 24, 1869, the following articles, viz.:—

28 Cast Iron Cannon.
16,394 Solid Shot (round).
2,829 Stands of Grape and Carcasses.
3,827 Carbines, new, repaired, rusty, etc.
3,127 U. S. Rifles, Cal. 54 and 58, repaired, rusty, etc.
4,377 Enfield Muskets, repaired.
4,319 Foreign Muskets and Rifles, rusty, etc.
3,130 U. S. Muskets, Cal. 69, rusty, etc.
2,279 Pistols and Revolvers, new, repaired, and rusty.
4,000 Sets of Infantry Accoutrements (old).
33,182 Pounds of Cannon, Musket, and Rifle Powder.
190,000 Pistol Cartridges (Lefaucheux & Wesson's).
1,300,000 Maynard's and Sharp's Primers.
6,282 Musket Bayonets.
150,000 Pounds of Scrap Iron, Cast and Wrought.

A lot of Appendages and parts of Muskets.
A lot of Tools for Blacksmiths, Carpenters, etc. etc.
A lot of Packing Boxes, etc.

Catalogues of the above can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

Purchasers will be required to remove the property within ten days after the sale.

Terms—Cash.

R. H. K. WHITELEY,
2 22 mw6t Bvt. Brig.-Gen. U. S. A.

PUBLIC SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE STORES.

A large quantity of Condemned Ordnance and Ordnance Stores will be offered for sale at Public Auction, at ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL, Illinois, on WEDNESDAY, April 7, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The following comprises some of the principal articles to be sold, viz:—

24 Iron Cannon, various calibres.
1100 Field Carriages and Limbers.
190 sets of Artillery Harness.
10,000 pounds Shot and Shell.
45,000 sets of Infantry Accoutrements.
2200 McClellan Saddles.
700 Artillery Saddles.
2000 Halters.
700 Saddle Blankets.
800 Watering Bridles.
2400 Cavalry Curb Bridles.
2200 Artillery Traces and Harness.

Persons wishing catalogues of the Stores to be sold can obtain them by application to the Chief of Ordnance, at Washington, D. C. or Brevet Colonel S. CRISPIN, United States Army, Purchasing Officer corner of HOUSTON and GREEN Streets, New York city, or upon application at this Arsenal.

T. J. RODMAN,
Lieutenant-Colonel Ordnance,
Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. A.,
Commanding.
Rock Island Arsenal, January 25, 1869. 1 30 tA7

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PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public

Grant as a General.

From an article in the *Saturday Review* upon General Badeau's "Military History of Ulysses S. Grant," we make the following extracts:—

It is clear from Colonel Badeau's history that from his first exploit in the war, the swift seizure of Paducah, at the confluence of the Ohio and Tennessee rivers, Grant always knew what he was aiming at, and always knew the military value of time. He soon formed a distinct idea of the proper way to handle the material he had to use, and struck out an equally broad general rule for dealing with the forces opposed to him. While McClellan was attempting, in the East, to drill the Army of the Potomac up to the European standard of efficiency before committing it to a decisive campaign, Grant adhered to the principle "that when neither party is well disciplined, there is nothing to gain, in the nature of discipline, by delay. The enemy organizes and improves as rapidly as yourself, and all the advantages of prompt movement are lost." He took at Belmont the first occasion that justified itself, by the collateral object of relieving another Federal corps, to give his men that confidence in themselves and their leader which is won by a hard fight.

The successive captures of Forts Henry and Donelson broke the strong chain of defense which the Confederates had judiciously drawn across Tennessee, and opened to the Northern gunboats many hundreds of miles on the Tennessee, Cumberland, and Mississippi rivers. The obstinate siege of Vicksburg completed the possession of the Mississippi. Yet, though each of these operations gave proof how strongly Grant's mind grasped any special importance in the fastnesses from which he had to dislodge the enemy, and how boldly and resolutely he clung to a hold once acquired, he early enunciated his belief that the strength and the weakness of the South lay in its men, and not in its positions, and that the first and last rule of Northern strategy should be to weaken and reduce the Southern armies by striking a hard blow wherever they could be met with.

The correctness of this maxim in the main was not only proved by the result, but was acknowledged over and over again, both in word and deed, by the more skilful among the Confederate generals. No one saw more clearly than Grant that on the part of the South it was a people's war; and the practical inference drawn by him was the stern resolve to render the non-combatant residents of the theatre of war powerless to help the enemy by the consumption and destruction of their supplies. This was not making war with rose water; but from Grant's point of view, that the war could only have one result, which had better be reached as soon as possible, it was not impolitic, and was, in a certain sense, humane. When once experience had proved to him that on a march through a fresh country he could feed a column of thirty thousand men on the supplies they met with, every such sudden plunge forward of a flying force, to strike far away at the railways or magazines on which the lengthy lines of the overmatched Confederates' communications were based, gave a double blow to the South, by exhausting a wide district of provisions at the same time that it made the disparity of combatant power in the gross tell more and more in favor of the stronger. The system that was first struck out by Grant in his circular sweep round Vicksburg culminated in Sherman's great march from Atlanta to the seacoast. The enormous area of the fertile Southern Confederacy, drained as it then was of any efficient military force available for meeting such an invasion, guaranteed Sherman from the Nemesis which overtook Napoleon's not very dissimilar procedure in the Russian campaign, of being thrown back in retreat upon the very line of hostile country that he had lived upon and wasted in his advance.

It is a strong argument in favor of Grant's greatness that both Sherman and McPherson, his other most illustrious lieutenant, appear to have believed in him unhesitatingly, at a time when it was the fashion at Washington to speak of Grant as a brave but incapable blockhead who had blundered into various successes. Even when Sherman differed absolutely in opinion, he was content to carry out Grant's plan with a zeal and a faith which he would never have accorded to a leader whose military instinct he felt to be of a lower order than his own. It was against a strong protest from Sherman that Grant passed the whole of his army from the northern to the southern side of Vicksburg, and marched inland from Grand Gulf to strike at the magazines and railroads of Jackson, to beat off the relieving force of Johnston, and to roll back Pemberton's defeated army within those lines of Vicksburg from which it was only to issue again as a dispirited and disarmed body of thirty thousand prisoners of war. Yet through the whole of that difficult campaign of three weeks, far away from any base, Sherman marched and manœuvred with the perfection of swiftness and docility; and when at its close the two stood together on the till then unapproachable Haines' Bluff, north of Vicksburg, Sherman was the first to acknowledge the greatness and the truth of the conception against which he had protested.

Grant's written instructions to his subordinates in command are very clear in the indication of the general object required. They leave, as a rule, the details of action almost absolutely to the discretion of the officer charged with the execution of the order, abstaining from minuteness on the plausible theory—which by a weaker man might, like many other truisms, be carried too far—that the movements of the enemy must determine the counter-movements of the Federal divisions. For the proofs of his clearness of foresight, we must, therefore, look rather to the general conception of his greater movements, such as the operations around Vicksburg, the relief of Chattanooga, the march of Sherman's corps to Meridian, and in the following year the great march across to the seacoast, of which, though the execution belongs to Sherman, the original idea was due to Grant. His vigorous simplicity of mind always prompted him to take the initiative rather than wait on his adversary, so as to be able, as he says in one letter, to select his own campaign, instead of having the enemy dictate it for him. The relative strength of the two parties was such as eminently favored and justified Grant's adherence to this maxim; but the ground for a critical estimate of his strategic qualities is very much narrowed by the fact that he was almost invariably in the position of playing the bold and winning game. Some of the features in Colonel Badeau's sketch of his hero bring back touches of Soult and of Blucher rather than of any other modern generals we can call to mind.

Tall Soldiers.

Taking the table of the average height of soldiers in the late war, as given by Dr. B. A. Gould, of Cambridge, we find that the men of Indiana are the tallest natives of the United States, and Americans in general are the tallest people in the civilized world. Whether extreme height is a good quality in an infantry soldier is a question which has been extensively discussed. One practical evidence that it is not is found in connection with the armies of European nations, where men not above five feet eight inches are considered the most eligible soldiers, and have been proved to stand more fatigue than taller men of some fancy English, Prussian, Russian, and other regiments.

King Theodore.

A new volume on Abyssinia, by an English officer who accompanied the expedition, narrates some interesting facts concerning the dead King Theodore:—

Born in 1818, early tasting such poverty that his mother supported him and herself by selling *kosso* in the market-place of Gondar, Lij Kasa was a boy of energy and ability. Sent to a convent to be educated as a scribe, he fled on the convent being pilliged, and became a robber chief. Summoning his wild followers, among whom were his cousins, sons of an uncle, chief of Kuara, he marched against the female ruler of Dembea, and gained the sovereignty and the hand of her beautiful granddaughter, Tawabetch. "This first wife," says Mr. Markham, "was his good genius, and during her life he was ever abstemious, continent, and capable of self-restraint." Then he fought the Egyptians, and in 1850 again marched against his wife's grandmother's army, which he again defeated. Rebellions and battles with his father-in-law, Bâs Ali, followed, till he gained the whole of that chief's dominions. Having thus distinguished himself in battle, the young chief showed his talent for diplomacy by playing the Roman Catholic against the Coptic priesthood, and obtaining the aid of the latter to his schemes. Marching against the chief of Tigré, he overthrew his armies, and all Tigré submitted to the conqueror. And now he puts the crown to his ambition. His last enemies are routed, and he is crowned by the Abûna as Theodore, the King of Kings of Ethiopia; the floral decorations at his coronation being superintended by the German botanist, Schimper, who remained in the country of his adoption when the last European had departed some months ago.

It appears from the statements of this officer that, after surrendering the English captives to General Napier, he sent a present of some cows to him. They being reported accepted, he thought peace was established, that the deadly peril was over, and that he was safe.

"Never," says Mr. Markham, "was a surrender, when once resolved upon, so freely and unreservedly made. Not a hostage, not a child, not a box was kept back." It was the act of a king, an act without cunning or treachery, how slight soever, to mar its fullness." But in the evening the King heard that his cows and sheep had not been admitted into the camp. Then it must have struck him at once that he had been deceived; and "as evening came on despair must have come with it." It is impossible for the hardest heart to avoid a feeling of regret at the unintentional misleading of the monarch through misunderstanding Sir Robert Napier's answer; but yet it is to it that we owe the restoration of the Germans still held after the first batch of prisoners had been released.

NOW AND THEN.

A Characteristic Incident.

A correspondent details this characteristic incident:—It seems as but yesterday when, in the first year of the Rebellion, General Cameron, who was then Secretary of War, left the department, in consequence of his recommendation to employ colored troops. He was almost alone in his estimate of the magnitude of the contest upon which we were just entering, grasping the subject in its fullest proportions. The most advanced of all the statesmen who were his compeers were far behind him. He saw the advantage of liberating the slaves and employing them promptly, while it took years to convince his countrymen of the necessity. It was a proud recollection to him, doubtless, to say, when seated in the Senate Chamber alongside of the great chieftain who led the armies, including the colored troops, to our final triumph, and who was able to make these people so available in securing our success, that he had taken his course so early and earnestly in the right direction.

After the inauguration ceremonies I sat by General Cameron's side. As we watched the procession that escorted General Grant to the White House to enter upon the duties the performance of which will doubtless lead to the final pacification of our country, and listened with the deepest interest to his utterances in relation to his early efforts to give such a direction to the war as would certainly lead to the abolition and overthrow of slavery, is it any wonder that he was gratified with such a scene as this? You would have been interested, as I was, if you could have heard him exclaim, "This is a most interesting sight to me. Only seven years, since I recommended the emancipation and employment of negroes as soldiers, and in consequence of which I left the Cabinet, being too far in advance of my associates. Now, to see a body of those soldiers joining in the inauguration ceremonies, and escorting the President to the White House, is a gratification beyond all power of expression; and as I stood beside the President on the platform, and heard him announce in bold, unmistakable terms that these people should all have the ballot, the change seemed almost too marvellous for belief. It is the most gratifying scene of my life, and it is enough to have lived to witness it."

We are entering upon a new career, with every assurance that it will be a most successful and brilliant one.

RUNAWAYS.

Singular Escape of Deserters.

The New York *Tribune* of this morning publishes the following:—

About two weeks ago several soldiers imprisoned in Fort Hamilton at hard labor, with ball and chain, obtained case knives in some unknown way, nicked the edges so as to convert them into saws, and with these sawed off two of the bolts which held the grating over one of the embrasures opening from the prison room, and then, watching their opportunity, during the five minutes' absence of the guard at tattoo about 9 o'clock in the evening, they burst the grating from its fastenings, and ten of them slipped out and took to flight, dragging their balls and chains after them. The lead that each man carried in this awkward manner weighed 24 pounds. The alarm was given within two or three minutes by the returning guard, and every officer and man in the fort who could be spared turned out at once to catch the runaways. Two officers and a detachment of men were immediately sent to the ferries, and one of the prisoners was caught on the New York side of Hamilton Ferry. Two others were captured in the swamp back of the fort, the attention of their pursuers being attracted by the noise they made in trying to knock off their chains. But the other seven got away so quickly that, although the whole country for miles around the fort was scoured during the next twenty-four hours, no trace of them has yet been discovered. It is almost certain that they had one or more confederates outside, especially as the fellow who was caught at the Hamilton Ferry next morning had already succeeded in changing his soldier's dress for citizen's clothes. The shrewdness these prisoners displayed in making their escape may be inferred from the fact that the prison room is carefully inspected every half hour. No blame attaches to any officer of the fort in consequence of this affair.

—An official return just published at Florence states that the number of national schools in Italy in 1866 was 31,117, with 1,217,870 pupils. In 1864 there were 31,804 schools, with 1,178,743 pupils. The number of children under fourteen years of age is 7,750,000. In France and Belgium one out of nine of the population goes to school, in Prussia one out of six, in the Netherlands one out of eight, in Spain one out of thirteen, and in Italy one out of eighteen.

RAILROAD LINES.

1868—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6:30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom.....$2 25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Ex. Mail 3 00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express..... 3 00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6:30 and 8 A. M., and 2:00 P. M. for Freehold.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 5:30, and 4:30 P. M. for Trenton.
At 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3:30, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.
At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Florence, Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. M. for Florence and Riverton.
The 8 and 11:30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side.)

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line. Fare $5.
At 7:30 and 11 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10:15 A. M. for Bristol.
At 7:30 and 11 A. M., 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.
At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M. and 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.
At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate Stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, Via Connecting Railway.

At 9:45 A. M., 2:20, 4, 6:30, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3 25.
At 11:30 P. M. Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.
At 9:45 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:30, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.
At 9:45 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:30 and 12 P. M., for Bristol.
At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Scherck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.
The 9:45 A. M., 6:30 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily, all others, Sundays excepted.
For Lines leaving Kensington Depot take the cars on Third or Fifth streets, at Chestnut, 30 minutes before departure. The cars of Market Street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot. Chestnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market Street cars will run to connect with the 9:45 A. M. 6:30 and 12 P. M. Lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES, FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.
At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Manch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.
At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY, (Upper Side.)

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1:30, 3:30, and 5:30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Haddonfield, Marlton, Jobstown, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.
At 7 A. M., 1:30 and 3:30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

11 16 WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

FALL TIME, TAKING EFFECT NOV. 23, 1868.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market Street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chestnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office N. W. corner Ninth and Chestnut streets, and at the depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chestnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ:—

Mail Train	8:00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10:30 A. m., 1:40, and 9:00	P. M.
Fast Line	11:00 A. M.
Erie Express	11:00 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	10:45 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	12:00 Night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5:00 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	3:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	3:10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 8:30 A. M., 3:40 and 7:10	P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	10:00 A. M.
Harrisburg Train	9:10 A. M.
Fast Line	10:00 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:30 P. M.
Erie Express	4:20 P. M.
Day Express	4:20 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:40 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN VANLEER, Jr. Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT street,
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent, No. 116 MARKET street,
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. EDWARD H. WILLIAMS, General Superintendent Altoona, Pa. 4 25

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3:05, 3½, 4, 5, 5½, 6:10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.
Leave Germantown at 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 5, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.
The 8:20 down train, and 3½ and 5½ up trains, will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2, 7, and 10½ P. M.
Leave Germantown at 8:15 A. M., 1, 6, and 9½ P. M.

CHESTNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5½, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.
Leave Chestnut Hill at 7:10, 8, 9:40, 11:40 A. M., 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, and 10:40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chestnut Hill at 7:50 A. M., 12:40, 5:40, and 9:25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6½, 8:05, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Norristown at 5:40, 7, 7:50, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, and 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½ and 7½ P. M.
Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 5½ and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8:05, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk at 6:10, 7½, 8:20, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¼, and 9 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½ and 7½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M., 5 and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent.
Depot, Ninth and Green streets.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—

For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, WILKESBARRE, MAHANOY CITY, MOUNT CARMEL, PITTSTON, TUNKHANNOCK, AND SCRANTON.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7:45 A. M. (Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, and Tunkhannock.
9:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton.
At 4:45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton.
At 5:00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown and Mauch Chunk.
For Doylestown at 8:45 A. M., 2:45 and 4:15 P. M.
For Fort Washington at 10:45 A. M. and 11:30 P. M.
For Lansdale at 9:20 P. M.
Fifth and sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA

From Bethlehem at 9:10 A. M., 2:10, 6:25, and 8:30 P. M.
From Doylestown at 8:35 A. M., 4:55 and 7 P. M.
From Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.
From Fort Washington at 10:45 A. M. and 3:10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.
Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 1458 FIFTH street.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL.—

PHILADELPHIA, December 29, 1868.

The attending Managers are:—
Wistar Morris, No. 209 S. Third street.
S. Morris Wain, No. 128 S. Delaware avenue.
Attending Physician—J. M. Da Costa, M. D., No. 1005 Spruce street.
Attending Surgeons—William Hunt, M. D., No. 1309 Spruce street.
Thomas George Morton, M. D., No. 1421 Chesnut street.
The Physician and Surgeons attend at the Hospital every day (Sundays excepted) to receive applications for admission.
Persons seriously injured by accident are always admitted if brought to the Hospital immediately hereafter. 4 22

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, December 14, 1868.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6:45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:10 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:15 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:25 A. M.
Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:45 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:40 P. M.
Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8:45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:05 P. M. and Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6:40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.
Mays of train with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:30 noon for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 7:30 A. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.
All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 8:15 P. M. Leaves Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M. Returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points will take the 7:30 A. M. and 3 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6:30 A. M., 12:45 and 5:15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Skippack take 7:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 8:10 A. M. and 12:45 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1:05 A. M., and 1:30 and 10:10 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 3:50 and 5:55 A. M., and 10:30 P. M., passing Reading at 5:44 and 7:31 A. M., and 12:20 P. M., and arriving at New York at 11 A. M. and 12:40 and 5 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail Train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 3:10 A. M. and 2:05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6:45 and 11:30 A. M., and 6:4 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:35 A. M., and 2:45 and 4:35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7:55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:15 noon for Pinegrove and Tremont. Returning from Harrisburg at 3:30 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:40 A. M. and 3:35 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading, and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicholls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS,

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52 50 each for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced rates, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 4:35 A. M., 12:20 noon, 3 and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M.

BAGGAGE.

Dunpan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 228 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—

Commencing MONDAY, November 23, 1868.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4:00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12:00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 7:00 and 8:10 A. M., 1:30, 4:15, and 7:00 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7:00 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail, 9:35 A. M., Express, 2:25 P. M., Express, 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.—

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).

Commencing MONDAY, September 14, 1868.

TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS.

For Cape May and stations below Millville, 9:15 P. M.
For Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations 8:15 A. M., 3:15 P. M.
For Bridgeton, Salem, and way stations 8:15 A. M and 3:30 P. M.
For Woodbury at 8:15 A. M., 3:15, 3:30, and 6:00 P. M.
Freight train leaves Camden daily at 12 o'clock noon.
Freight received at second covered wharf above Walnut street, daily.
Freight Delivered No. 228 South Delaware avenue.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent. 9 5

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE STORES.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE INDIAN TERRITORY, OFFICE CHIEF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, FORT GIBSON, C. N., Jan. 21, 1869.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at the office of the undersigned, at Fort Gibson, C. N., until 12 o'clock M., MONDAY, March 15, 1869, for the delivery of Subsistence Stores, as follows:—

AT FORT GIBSON, CHEROKEE NATION, I. T.

550,000 pounds of Flour.
75,000 pounds of Bacon.
25,000 pounds of Salt.
5,000 gallons of Vinegar.
400 barrels of Pork.

And Corn Meal in such quantities as may be required.

The Flour to be equal in quality to the best XXX brands of the St. Louis market, and put up as follows:—125,000 pounds to be put up in barrels full head lined, and 425,000 pounds to be put up in double sacks, of gunny sacking and cotton sheeting.

The Bacon to be of first quality, and put up as follows:—20,000 pounds in tierces or casks, and 55,000 pounds in gunny sacks of about 125 pounds each.

The Salt to be of good quality, and put up as follows:—10,000 pounds in barrels and 15,000 pounds in double sacks of gunny sacking and cotton sheeting.

The Vinegar to be of best quality, and made of whisky of full strength, and to be put up as follows:—1000 gallons in barrels of good quality, securely hooped, and 4000 gallons to be put up in casks containing not more than 23 gallons each, the casks to be of best quality, painted, and to have four iron and eight hickory hoops on each.

The Pork to be prime mess pork, to be put up securely in good barrels containing 200 pounds each.

The Corn Meal to be of best quality, and put up in barrels or sacks, like the flour, as may be required. The person or persons to whom any award is made must be prepared to execute contracts and give the required bonds at once, and be in readiness to commence the delivery of stores on the 20th day of April, 1869, and to continue the same in such quantities as may be required until the last day of December, 1869, at which time the whole amount of the article or articles contracted for must be supplied.

Samples of articles (except meats) must accompany the proposals, in boxes or bottles, and not in paper, parcels.

Each bid must be accompanied by a good and sufficient guarantee from two or more persons whose loyalty and solvency are certified by a clerk of a court of record), setting forth that they will, in the event of its acceptance, give ample bonds and security for the faithful performance of the same.

The name and place of residence of each bidder and surety must be given.

No proposal will be entertained, unless satisfactorily represented, that does not fully comply with the terms of this advertisement.

Proposals may be for the whole or any part of the stores required.

Any contract awarded under this advertisement will be made subject to the approval of the Commissary-General of Subsistence, U. S. Army, and the right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

All stores delivered will be subject to a rigid inspection.

Payments upon the contracts awarded will be made monthly in current funds, or as soon as the same shall have been received.

Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of proposals, which will take place on the day and hour above specified. Blanks for proposals and bonds will be furnished on application to this office.

Proposals must be plainly indorsed, "Proposals for Subsistence Stores," and addressed to the Chief Commissary of Subsistence, District Indian Territory, Fort Gibson, C. N.

By order of [2 6 5w
Brevet Major-Gen. B. H. GRIERSON.
A. F. ROCKWELL, Bvt. Lieut.-Colonel and A. Q. M. U. S. A., C. C. S. Dist. Indian Territory.

U. S. ORDNANCE AGENCY, Corner HOUSTON and GREENE Streets, (Entrance on Greene; P. O. Box 811,) NEW YORK, Feb. 18, 1869.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until SATURDAY, March 27, 1869, at 12 M., for purchasing, in quantities, the following kinds of ORDNANCE STORES, now on hand at the different arsenals in the United States:—

CARTRIDGES

For Spencer's carbine	Cal. 50 and 52		
For Ballard's do.	"		Metallic primed.
For Henry's do.	"		
For Remington's do.	"	44	
For Warner's do.	"		
For Sharp's do.	"	52	Linen.
For Starr's do.	"	54	
U. S. musket cartridges, E ball	"	54	
U. S. musket cartridges, E ball	"	58	
Rifle musket cartridges, E ball	"	69 and 71	Paper.
U. S. musket cartridges, round	"	69	
U. S. musket cartridges, buck and ball	"	69	
Colt's pistol cartridges	"	44	
Colt's pistol cartridges	"	41	
Smith's carbine cartridges, rubber and metal	"		
Burnside's carbine cartridges, metal	"	36	

Parrott and Hotchkiss projectiles for all calibres of cannon

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

FEMALE DOCTORS.

Annual Commencement of the Woman's Medical College.

The Seventeenth Annual Commencement of the Woman's Medical College was held at noon to-day in Concert Hall. The audience was very large and the proceedings full of interest. An excellent band of music was in attendance. The introductory prayer was delivered by the Rev. Albert Barnes. His Honor Judge Pierce then made a very happy, pertinent, and interesting address, reviewing the past history of the institution, and touching upon its future prospects. He was frequently applauded.

Then came the conferring of the degrees, by T. Morris Perot, Esq., President of the College, upon the following graduates:—

Juliana T. Cox, Ohio. Asthma.
Rudolphia L. Conklin, New York. The Circulation.
Emma C Ewing, Maryland. Digestion.
H. C. L. Hopkins, New York. Alimentation.
W. R. W. Marbourg, Pa. On Hemorrhage.
Euthanasia P. Mead, California. Death.
Eliza F. Petrie, New York. Diabetes Mellitus.
Mary Pratt, New Jersey. The structure and functions of the human skin.
Ann C. Seymour, Canada East. Hygiene.
Cynthia Smith, Massachusetts. Mutual Influence of mind and body.
Mary H. Stinson, Pa. The Haloid Group.
Clara Swain, New York. Endometritis.
Sarah Taylor, New Jersey. Erysipelas.
M. L. Towsley, New York. The human eye.
Eliza Townsend, Ohio. Nature's curative powers.

The valedictory address was then delivered by Dr. Benjamin B. Wilson, Professor of Surgery. The following is a synopsis of the address:—

For more than one hundred years has the good city of Philadelphia sustained for herself the proud position of the metropolis of medicine of the United States. For more than one hundred years, at each annual return of the early spring time, she has been sending forth from her halls of learning her doctors of medicine, whom she has fitted and prepared for the great work of doing battle against disease and death.

And our sister cities around us have seen that it was well to follow in the footsteps of those who a century ago created the first medical college on this side of the Atlantic, and to imitate an example so fraught with blessings to our race. Many medical schools have been founded and established upon the classic model of our time-honored University; and their graduates, working side by side and shoulder to shoulder with our own, vie with them in skill, in industry, in energy and success in the succor and relief of suffering humanity.

For suffering, disease, and death are the appointed inheritances of the human race; our lot is to be born to suffer and to die. From every quarter there comes up to us the cry of pain; on every hand we see the pale face and wasted form, the flushed cheek and glowing eye of fever. And no condition or circumstance of life can exempt us from this common sentence pronounced upon all mankind. From the lowly cottages of the poor and humble, from the comfortable mansions of the prudent and thrifty, from the stately palaces of the wealthy and affluent, comes alike the appeal for help in the time of sickness; for soothing comfort in the hour of mortal agony, or rescue from death. Strong and vigorous men, delicate and fragile women, and even little children, all are the subjects of the inexorable decree which, given out in the gates of Paradise, still sounds in our hearts as it did to the affrighted ears of our first parents: "I will greatly multiply thy sorrow." The painful inspiration of our first drawn breath, and the final agony of the last expiring sigh, but subtend the worldly suffering with which the measure of our lives is filled.

And so contemplating these conditions of our earthly existence, our thoughts turn at once to the kindness, the beneficence, the goodness of God in providing remedies for our physical ailments. We cannot but adore that Divine excellence which has permitted no pang to afflict our body without furnishing a medicine with which to assuage our anguish, who has permitted no disease to work destruction upon our earthly frames without an antidote to stay its destructive progress. Our God is a loving and pitying God, and we have but to turn to the means which He has provided, to search in nature for her stores, and find there a balm for every wound, a cure for every ill.

The art of medicine has, therefore, always been an important art, and throughout the history of the world has constantly kept pace with the general progress of intellectual improvement. How is it possible to conceive a more amiable, a more nobler character than a faithful, earnest, and conscientious practitioner of medicine? His mind is enlarged and expanded by discipline and observation, by study and attainments in science, and his heart mellowed by the habitual exercise of kindness and benevolence towards the afflicted objects of his care. Who, then, so important to a community as he who protects, preserves, and restores the health of the people, without which no blessing would be enjoyable and life itself of little worth, a boon scarcely to be desired?

And now of late to our good people it has seemed well that, in this great work of charity, of mercy, of humanity, woman, the helpmate and ally of the stronger and sterner sex, should be invited, instructed, and commissioned to bear her part. Pioneers now, in the middle of the nineteenth century, as pioneers were even in the middle of the eighth century, we do not wait to inquire what others are doing in this or that good work. We only ask, if our aims are right and proper, are they in the interests of humanity and progress?

In that spirit of restless activity in the cause of progress, and the work of doing good, which led a century ago to the establishment in this place of the first medical school of the country, we saw that the interests of the sick and of society was to be benefited by the education of women for the profession of medicine; and to see, was to be ready to act; and so at once was inaugurated a movement, the slight initial effect of which society has hardly yet began to feel, but which at no very distant day is destined to exert a most profound influence upon some of the customs of enlightened communities throughout the civilized world. And it seems, indeed, eminently proper that here this idea should have its birth and this movement its inception.

The name of our city is identified with much that is renowned in the history of American medicine. Here Physick, the father of American surgery; here Rush, the patriot, statesman, author, and physician; here Dewees, for many years the authoritative writer in his department both in the Old World and the New, lived, practised, and taught their profession. The very atmosphere of the place is professional, and points to all that is high and noble in it.

The question of the propriety and the expediency of educating women in medicine has, during the period of the existence of our college, been freely debated both in and out of the profession. We have not now the time, nor is it the occasion, to enter upon the consideration of what has been or might be said upon the subject. I would only advert to the fact that, with strange inconsistency, the opponents of the measure have, on the one hand, declared that the profession of medicine would be degraded, lowered in the estimation of the community, by the admission of woman within its sacred portals; and, on the other hand, that woman herself would be degraded by contact with the profession.

Such arguments refute themselves. If medicine is the noble profession which we believe it is, how can any one man or woman be debased by pursuing it? Nor will our chivalrous respect for the female character permit us to believe that aught derogatory to the medical profession can come from her assumption of some of its duties and prerogatives. And now, when so many avenues for independent exertion are daily being opened for the employment and advancement of woman, the only questions would seem to be, Are the study and practice of medicine suited to our estimate of her character? Is healing the sick a womanly work? Is the ministering to the wants of the suffering a womanly occupation? If it is allowed to be so, then in the name of humanity permit her to make what efforts she may. Experience will prove her fitness.

Ladies of the seventeenth graduating class, to me has been assigned the duty, in the name of my colleagues and myself, of bidding you good bye, and giving you a God-speed in the profession which you have chosen as the work of your future lives. I will not say it is a pleasant duty, for we meet here as teacher and pupil for the last time. The severance of relations so intimate as those of teacher and pupil must always be accompanied by sad reflections.

As we clasp your hands in a parting grasp, there is much that we would say; much the import of which you already guess; much which you already know.

Let us say then *again*, that the great truth for graduates is that you are to be students still—nay, that you must always be students, always be learners. This is in fact commencement day and you enter for the first time the great school of experience in which so much is to be learned. Let me urgently entreat you then most assiduously to cultivate and extend your store of professional knowledge by constant and careful observation, reflection, and reading. Let no opportunities escape of studying for yourselves the aspect, phenomena, and habits of disease and the effects of remedies.

Place then, from the first, all your hopes for advancement upon the extent of your professional abilities alone. Should any of you have anticipations of success from other means, be disabused at once. Such expectations are a delusion and a snare, an *ignis fatuus* to lead you into difficulties and finally to destruction.

You will never, I am sure, cease to remember the sacred character of your mission—the cause of charity, of mercy, of humanity. You devote yourself henceforth to the succoring of the sick, the comforting of the afflicted. And in this you have made no mental reservation of evasion of what will often prove self sacrificing duties. You have entered into a moral contract with those who are to become your patients, to protect and preserve for them the inestimable gifts of health and life by all the means which the researches of medical science have been able to devise.

Do not forget the claims of the poor in purse, for the poor you have always with you. An eminent physician once said that the poor were his best patients, for that God was their paymaster.

But it is as women practitioners of medicine that I have for you a special charge this day. As a race, as a people, Americans do not show the fairest type of health, and it is said of American women in particular that though beautiful in youth they fade early and suffer more, especially from nervous diseases, than any other civilized people in the world. That these are facts may, I think, fairly be conceded. And the explanation of these facts is to be found in the lamentable want of knowledge, even among the more educated and intelligent portions of our community, of the fundamental laws of Hygiene. The laws of our being, the circumstances which conduce to the preservation of our health and even of our lives, are not made matters of study and consideration as they should be by our people, and especially by our women.

From the intimate and confidential relationship which is to exist between yourself and the influential of your sex, we hope much from your sound precepts and good example. Your tact and judgment will obtain for you wholesome results where one of the sterner sex might labor in vain. Show your patients where the inexorable exactions of fashion, of custom, of habits are at variance with the dictates of judgment and prudence, and insist, with the mild but firm authority which your profession assigns to you upon a return to reason, propriety, and good sense.

As you care for the mothers of America, so will you have charge of the children of our people. The mothers of a country fashion the people thereof. The mortality of infant life is among us simply enormous, and the best efforts of physicians seem thus far to be inadequate to stay the tide of death. One-half of all children born die before reaching their seventh year, and many grow up with feeble and wasted frames. Let it be your duty to check this terrible sacrifice of human life, and save lives to the community by a higher exercise of professional acumen. To you I intrust the problem in the faith that in it you will find congenial employment for the exercise of your highest talents, and that they will not be exerted in vain.

THE DEATH WARRANTS.

Sheriff Lyle Visits Twitchell and Eaton in their Cells.

At half-past three o'clock yesterday afternoon, Sheriff Lyle, accompanied by his Deputy, Thomas S. Smith, Esq., visited Moyamensing Prison for the purpose of reading the death warrants received by him on the 10th day of April next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., as the time for carrying out the death sentence imposed upon George S. Twitchell, Jr., for the murder of Mrs. Mary E. Hill, and Gerald Eaton, for the murder of Timothy Heenan. Yesterday's TELEGRAPH recorded the receipt of the death warrants by the Sheriff. Mr. Perkins received Mr. Lyle and his Deputy at the prison, and with Dr. Butcher and several of the jail officers the party proceeded to Twitchell's cell. There they found the condemned man in conversation with the Rev. George Bringhurst, his faithful and attentive spiritual adviser.

On the party entering the cell Twitchell rose, and was introduced to the Sheriff by Mr. Bringhurst. Twitchell shook the Sheriff and party by the hands in a hearty and friendly manner, and after a short, desultory conversation, the Sheriff told Twitchell he came unwillingly to discharge a painful duty, which was to read to him the warrant he had received from the Governor fixing the day for his (Twitchell's) execution.

Twitchell, slightly affected, stated that he had no fault to find with the Sheriff for his action in the matter, as he knew he was simply discharging his duty, but remarked, "The day will come when every boy that has had anything to do with any conviction will be very sorry for it."

After a brief pause Sheriff Lyle produced the warrant, and commenced reading it; but his feelings overcame him, and he handed the warrant to Deputy Sheriff Smith, who read it through. During the reading of the document the entire party stood uncovered, and a death-like stillness pervaded the apartment, making the scene a solemn and impressive one.

The condemned man then took a seat alongside of Mr. Bringhurst, and remarked, in a slightly tremulous voice, that he bowed to the inflictions that the Lord had seen proper to place upon him, and he hoped and believed that the same strength that had been vouchsafed him so far in his trials would stand by him to the bitter end.

The Sheriff then informed Twitchell that he would see that he was provided with everything that could contribute to his comfort.

After a short and painful interval to those present, during which nothing was said, Twitchell turned to the Rev. Mr. Bringhurst and complained that he felt weak, and asked that gentleman to join with him in prayer. Twitchell offered up an extempore prayer after Mr. Bringhurst had concluded one, during which he prayed for faith in his Redeemer, forgave all persons who had wronged him, supplicated for strength to carry him through, and called upon his Maker to "wash his soul in the immaculate blood of Christ."

The Sheriff and party then spoke together for a few minutes, during which time Twitchell, with his eyes cast upwards, continued praying, and remained in that position until the visitors departed, when he bade them adieu.

After the departure of the Sheriff, Twitchell and Mr. Bringhurst engaged in prayer and singing for nearly an hour, when the wretched man was left alone to his silent meditations.

The Sheriff and party then proceeded to the cell of Gerald Eaton, where the same forms took place that occurred in Twitchell's cell, but there was not the same impressive scene. Eaton stood against the wall during the reading of the warrant, apparently unconcerned, and after the document had been gone through with, he remarked:—"Well, you are giving me a longer time this time than you did before, ain't you?"

Eaton, after a few words had passed between him and the Sheriff, shook hands with those present, and the interview ended.

Eaton, since his conviction, has been attended by the Rev. Mr. McIlvaine, of the Protestant Episcopal Church. It is reported that he has expressed a desire to be now attended by a Catholic clergyman, as he was brought up in the Catholic Church.

THE MEXICAN MONUMENT.—The following communication has been sent to the Commissioners of the Mexican Monument from Colonel D. W. C. Baxter, commanding the Philadelphia Fire Zouaves, announcing their intention to be present on the occasion of the dedication:—

NAVAL OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, March 8 1869.—Sir—I have the honor to inform you that the Philadelphia Fire Zouaves have accepted your invitation to participate in the ceremony of the 26th of May, 1869, and ask to be assigned a position in the line.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
D. W. C. BAXTER, Colonel Commanding.

The Mechanic Engine Company and the Marion Hose Company have also accepted invitations to participate in the dedicatory ceremonies.

DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERS AT THE NAVY YARD.—Quite an excitement was created at the Navy Yard this morning, by the receipt of orders detaching Chief Engineers Zeller and Johnson and First Assistant Engineer Roop from duty in the yard. It is understood that this action of Secretary Borie is preparatory to ordering a further investigation into the matter of the purchase of tools which has been under consideration for some time past. The detachment of the above-named officers leaves First Assistant Engineer Alfred Adamson in charge of the Engineer Department at the Navy Yard.

TERRIBLE CALAMITY.

Fall of a House—A Woman, Two Children, and a Horse Killed Outright—A Man Badly Injured—The Attending Excitement.

This morning, at half-past 3 o'clock, an accident happened which has not had its parallel in this city in many years. The residents in the vicinity of Broad and Shippen streets, at the early hour above mentioned, were aroused from their sleep by a heavy crash as of falling timbers.

A German named John Lutz, suspecting that some accident had occurred, sprang from his bed, and on looking through his bedroom window saw that a small two story brick and stone house in the rear of Shippen and Lodi streets had fallen and lay in ruins on the ground. Dressing himself hastily, he hastily hurried to the house of the Harmony Fire Engine Company, and aroused the members who were sleeping there.

The party returned to the scene of the disaster, and on their arrival were greeted by the groans and cries of some one beneath the debris. The fact was subsequently ascertained, came from Gabriel Kidd, an Irish laborer, who, with his wife and two children, the occupants of the house, were all buried in the masses of the brick, stone, and lumber of the building. The men, reinforced by fresh arrivals for the news spread fast even at that early hour, worked energetically, and with the determination to save life if possible.

After half an hour of incessant labor the first body was reached; but theories having ceased, it was feared that life was extinct. When, however, the supposed corpse was removed to a house near by, it was found to be the husband and father, Gabriel Kidd, yet alive though dangerously injured. A further search exposed the lifeless body of his son, Thomas Kidd, a lad nineteen years of age. He had evidently been suffocated. From the neighbors it was ascertained that two more persons occupied the house with the two already rescued, and after another half hour the bodies of the wife of Mr Kidd and his daughter Margaret, a girl of sixteen years, were dragged out. In both of the latter life also was extinct, and as in the case of the son, both had died from suffocation.

The bystanders then informed the workmen that in the adjacent stable, which was crushed by the falling house, a horse was kept, but after the removal of the rubbish the animal was found lying dead, with one of its limbs broken.

The reporter of THE TELEGRAPH visited Mr. Kidd at the Pennsylvania Hospital and found him in great agony from his injuries, and quite unable to give any lucid explanation of the disaster. He states that about 3 o'clock, as near as he can judge, he was awakened by a sound resembling the rumbling of a great number of wheelbarrows, and then felt himself sinking downwards. He became senseless, but soon revived to find himself on his bed pinned down by heavy joists, and only able to move his head.

He shouted for help as long as he was able, and then again became senseless until removed by the firemen and neighbors. He also states that he knew the house to be in an unsafe condition, and had directed his wife to request the owner, a widow lady named O'Hagan, to have it repaired, but notwithstanding her promises to comply, she had neglected to do this.

The house fronting on Lodi street south of the ruined building is seriously damaged, and unless torn down will soon fall.

The excitement in the vicinity is very great, a large crowd still remaining around the scene of the terrible disaster.

Mr. Kidd is a man of fifty years of age; his wife was of the same age, and his son and daughter were aged respectively nineteen and sixteen years. An inquest will be held to-morrow.

POISON.

Coroner's Investigation into the Eichenbrodt Case.

This morning, at 11 o'clock, in the Seventh district station house, Deputy Coroner Fletcher held an inquest upon the body of Henry Eichenbrodt, who came to his death yesterday under rather suspicious circumstances.

The following testimony was elicited:—

Ernest Spiecker sworn—Have known Eichenbrodt four years; he has worked for me during that time; he frequently told me that he would kill himself; I discharged him on that account last Monday night.

Conrad Becker sworn—Have known the deceased about three years; he often told me that he would kill himself on account of a disease that he had; the day before his death he told me that he could not live with his wife; that if he could not run away he would kill himself.

Jacob Young sworn—Have known the deceased since last September; about the middle part of December he told me that he would kill himself; that he had a disease which bothered him in his mind; that was the main reason for his killing himself; he also couldn't live happy with his wife; on last Tuesday I was with him; he told me then that he would kill himself; he had a white paper with him, but what was in it I don't know; when he saw I was looking at it he put it away quick; he told me that he had difficulty with his wife.

William Gersch sworn—The deceased was a member of the Turner Association; we publish a paper every year. (Paper exhibited containing poison.) That is our paper; he bought one.

Dr. Krouse sworn—Was called by his wife to attend to him; she said he had taken something; he was not quite dead when I saw him first; he died in ten minutes; I only had one square to go from my office to his house; she told me that he had taken something; I went from his house to the drug store; he was living then; but was dead when I got back; she told me he had taken something white.

Mary Bollender sworn—Know of no difficulty between the deceased and his wife; when I heard of the affair I went to the place; I met her on the steps; she said "my man is dead—he has poisoned himself;" she said that he had taken poison in beer at Military Hall on the previous afternoon—that he had taken some that morning, something white.

Mrs. Eichenbrodt (wife of the deceased) sworn—My husband and his friend had been together during the day drinking beer; afterwards he and I went to Military Hall and drank beer; we drank four glasses of beer; he put a small quantity of something white in our beer; he said "I will put sugar in your beer;" as soon as I had drank it I felt sick, and said we must go home; when we got home I went to bed; he remained in bed until morning; when the morning came he said he wanted to get up and dress himself; I turned my back towards him; he took something and at once fell down; I saw his eyes turning, changing; he got into a convulsion on the bed; I ran for my neighbors; he said nothing after taking the stuff; he had it in his coat pocket; he bit off a piece of something white; he vomited; he kind of choked when he took it; as soon as he took it I went for the doctor.

Dr. Shapleigh sworn—I made an examination of the body of the deceased yesterday afternoon; the face was pale and composed; in the room was a basin containing a little slime and water, as if a person had vomited in it; the stomach was empty, save a little slime; the blood was fluid; the heart was congested; the blood was of a scarlet, purplish color quite different from ordinary blood; the smell of the chemical could be discovered in any part of the body; death was produced by the poison—cyanide of potassium—which acts in the same way as prussic acid; a very small quantity produces death, generally very rapidly; 2 or 3 grains have been known to produce death; this chemical, even in small doses, gives out a very strong smell, so that it is not very often used by one person to kill another; it is often used to commit suicide; it is easy to be procured; almost any druggist has it.

The jury rendered a verdict that the deceased had come to his death by taking cyanide of potassium.

Mr. Sansom, interpreter of the Court, rendered into English the testimony of the German witnesses.

COUNTERFEIT MONEY IN THEIR POSSESSION.—Stephen Bonfield and James Mooney were arrested at Eleventh and Federal streets last night, by officers of the Seventeenth district, for drunkenness. When searched at the station house twenty-three dollars in counterfeit fractional currency were found in the possession of Bonfield, and one dollar and a half on the person of Mooney. From conversation with the prisoners, it was determined to arrest John Bonfield, a brother of Stephen, and on being searched the officers found nineteen dollars in his pocket, of which one dollar was in counterfeit twenty-five cent notes. It is not known whether any attempt was made to pass the money. The prisoners had a hearing before Alderman Ronsell. They were all held for a hearing before the United States Commissioner.

TAPPED A TILL.—Yesterday William Glover, a resident of Pottsville, went into the store of Mrs. Hannagan, No. 523 N. Twenty-third street, and robbed the drawer of $6 55. The defendant was arrested last night, and, after a hearing before Alderman Pancoast, was sent below in default of $500 bail.

EXEMPT PROPERTY.

Important to All Tax-payers—The Assessed Value of Real Estate in the City Which Pays no Tax.

Three or four weeks ago a resolution was passed by both branches of Councils requesting the Board of Revision to submit a statement of the amount of property in the different wards of the city which is exempt by law from taxation. The statement has just been completed, and will be sent to Councils this afternoon. It is as follows:—

LIABLE TO CITY RATES.

Wards.	Assessed Value.	Wards.	Assessed Value.
1	$913 350	16	391,400
2	4,174,700	17	272 700
3	531 100	18	358 650
4	296 000	19	713 690
5	3,622,500	20	3 764 240
6	1,961 000	21	120 875
7	1,482,700	22	589 300
8	2 273,500	24	1,015 125
9	3 157,300	24	724,500
10	1,168 650	25	580 950
11	256,100	26	1 812,300
12	30 ,300	27	2,467,050
13	625 500	28	262 450
14	1 3 7,000		
15	4 138 500	Total	$39,283 480

LIABLE TO SUBURBAN RATES.

Wards.	Assessed Value.	Wards.	Assessed Value.
21	$77 500	24	$319 000
22	267 850	25	107 100
23	283 350	28	75 500

Total	$1,130,300

LIABLE TO FARM RATES.

26th Ward	$556,600

RECAPITULATION.

City rates	$39 283 480
Suburban rates	1 130 300
Farm rates	556 600
Grand total	$40,970,380

Under the different rates of taxation, this property would yield, if taxed, the following amounts of revenue to the city:—

$39,283 480 at city rate, $1 80	$707,102 64
1,130 300 at suburban rates, $1 20	13,563 60
556 600 at farm rates, 90 cents	5,009 40
Grand total	$725,675 64

From this it will be seen that the property at present exempt from taxation takes this year out of the city treasury nearly three quarters of a million of dollars!

THE PORT WARDENS' FEES.—At a meeting of the Committee on Law of Councils, held on Tuesday afternoon in the Select Council chamber, a committee of the Vessel Owners' and Captains' Association, composed of Henry R. Edmunds, chairman, John W. Everman, D. S. Stetson, Captain Jonathan May, Philip Fitzpatrick, and E. T. Halliwell, appeared to remonstrate against the enforcement of the fees claimed by the Port Wardens.

The committee argued against the continuance of the law on the grounds that, to require vessels to enter and clear at the Port Wardens' Office, paying each time a fee of two dollars, would drive the coal trade, on which it was most burdensome, from Philadelphia to Elizabethport and other ports where no such regulations existed; that it was indirectly a tax upon the coal products of the State, and, finally, that it was unconstitutional.

The committee of Councils held the matter under consideration. At a meeting of the vessel owners yesterday, the Board of Directors adopted a resolution requesting the masters of vessels belonging to the association to pay no more Harbor Master's or Port Wardens' fees at the port of Philadelphia.

BOLD ROBBERY—JEWELRY TO THE VALUE OF $2500 CARRIED OFF.—During the heavy rain storm about seven o'clock last evening, a theft was perpetrated at the jewelry store of Thomas Liggins, Jr., & Brother, at the S. W. corner of Second and George streets, incurring a loss to the occupants of about $2500. The thieves cut a piece of glass out of the window with a diamond, and helped themselves to a tray of solid gold rings, valued at $1200, four gold watches, two pair of gold spectacles, five gold medallions, gold neck chain, a fine set of jewelry, and a lady's gold watch. The place had not been lit up, and the occupants were at supper in the rear part of the house. They were made aware of the robbery by a lad, who rushed into the store and said that two men were running out George street with some property which had been taken from the window. A search was made for the thieves, but they could not be found. A robbery similar to this was perpetrated the other evening at a store on West Market street.

FALSE PRETENSES.—Yesterday a man named Job Lane was arrested at Broad and Coates street, by Policemen Hart, of the Seventh district, upon the charge of obtaining goods under false pretenses. The accused was employed as drayman for Mr. Curry, and the allegation is that he went to a store on Delaware avenue and obtained a box of oranges on Mr. Curry's account. The accused was held to answer by Alderman Toland.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Mr. Wm. W. Flaherty, aged forty-seven years, dropped dead at the northwest corner of Third and Vine streets about seven o'clock this morning. He was taken into a neighboring drug store, and afterwards removed to his late residence, No. 260 N. Fifth street, where the Coroner was notified to hold an inquest. The cause of death is supposed to been heart disease.

CAUGHT IN THE ACT.—Last night James Leduy was taken into custody while in the act of rolling away a barrel of molasses from a grocery store near Fourth and Catharine streets. The prisoner had a hearing before Alderman Tittermary, and was committed for trial.

CORONER NOTIFIED.—The Coroner was notified this morning to hold an inquest upon the body of an infant at the Almshouse.

Also, upon the body of a colored man named John Howard, who died suddenly at No. 521 South Seventh street.

THE UNDERSIGNED acknowledges the receipt of $10, proceeds of a fair held by some little girls on Spring Garden street. Edmund Wilcox, Treasurer Union Benevolent Association.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Ludlow.—Jacob Martin, colored, was tried upon the charge of the larceny of a pair of shoes from his mother-in-law. The old lady was the only witness against him, and she knew nothing of her own knowledge about the matter except that her shoes were stolen, that "people what doesn't work steals," that the prisoner didn't work, and, therefore, he must have been the thief. This may have been a plausible argument, but it did not meet the requirements of the law as convicting proof, and, therefore, the jury rendered a verdict of not guilty.

Benjamin Stout (colored) was convicted of the larceny of shoes from Lezier Brown. The prisoner stole them from the prosecutor's store, in his absence, and pawned them, by which latter act he betrayed himself, for the owner recovered them from the pawnbroker, and traced them to the prisoner.

Michael Kelly was acquitted of a charge of the larceny of a sawser.

SUPREME COURT IN BANC—Chief Justice Thompson and Judges Read, Agnew, and Williams.—The following judgments were given this morning:—

McGill's appeal in McCull ch's estate. From the Orphans' Court of Philadelphia county. Decree affirmed. Opinion by Thompson, C. J.

McCandless' appeal from the Orphans' Court of Philadelphia. Decree affirmed. Opinion by Williams, J.

Estate of Letitia A. Armstrong, deceased. Appeal of James Ruckman, administrator, from the Orphans' Court of Bucks county. Decree affirmed. Opinion by Agnew, J.

Adam Kleis vs. Henry Kleis' Committee. Error to the Common Pleas of Bucks county. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Agnew, J.

Ferguson, Administrator of Senat, vs. Wright, Administrator of Senat. Error to the District Court of Philadelphia. Judgment reversed, and v. f. d. n. awarded. Opinion by Agnew, J.

Cases from the country were argued.

NISI PRIUS—Judge Sharswood.—Weinshelmer vs. The Lehigh Valley Railroad Company. Before reported. The case was amicably settled by the parties and the jury discharged.

Martin Dallmin and John Frick vs. The Connecting Railroad Company. An action to recover for work and labor done in removing obstructions at the Girard Avenue Bridge. On trial.

—Narr & Laduer, Stock Exchange Brokers, No. 30 S. Third street, report this morning's gold quotations as follows:—

10·00	A. M.	131⅛	11 00	A. M.	131⅛
10·05	"	131⅛	11·12	"	131⅛
10·15	"	131⅛	11·40	"	131⅛
10·30	"	131⅛	11·47	"	131⅛
10·31	"	131⅛	12 M.		131⅛

CITY ITEMS.

$1000 REWARD FOR THE COUNTERFEITER OF HELMBOLD'S BUCHU.

HOW TO DETECT IT.

THE GENUINE HAS THE NAME BLOWN ON BOTTLES.

THE COUNTERFEIT HAS NOT.

The Genuine is a dark brown color, in odor is strong and somewhat aromatic, the taste bitterish and analogous to mint, in accordance with the properties set forth in the Dispensatory of the United States. The virtue of the leaves is extracted by aid of spirits.

The Counterfeit is of various colors, sometimes black as a simple water colored with ink, with no taste or odor.

In other cases light, as though water colored with molasses, and of similar taste and odor. And, again, simple water with no coloring or odor, except that a few drops of mint may be added. None of the counterfeits contain any spirits.

Unquestionably, the business has been carried on for some time and to a considerable extent, and the selling has been managed by experts, who depend upon the external appearance, without regard to quality or contents of bottle.

So great has been my confidence in the steel engraved wrapper and label executed by the National Bank Note Company of New York, at great expense, that I have on several occasions suspicioned and accused the patient with removing the label from the front of the genuine bottle, and substituting or filling other bottles with some liquid, thereby endeavoring to procure an additional bottle free of expense.

My name and address not being blown on the spurious, *I have never used any bottle without this precaution.* I have purchased all my bottles for twelve years from Messrs. Sheets & Duffy, Kensington Glass Works, and each and every bottle has the following plainly blown on three sides of the bottle:—H. T. HELMBOLD'S GENUINE FLUID EXTRACTS, PHILADELPHIA.

THE SPURIOUS HAS NOT,

and in the genuine the lettering can be felt without removing the wrapper in a majority of cases.

I have been in consultation with Messrs. Sheets & Duffy in regard to the matter, and they assert they have never made any bottles for any one, of the pattern of the spurious since they have been engaged in business.

The complaints recently in regard to the medicine have been quite numerous; some patients would have a spurious bottle with genuine label, and others would have genuine outside wrapper and no bottle, and not until within a few days did any present the spurious bottles done up with genuine wrappers and labels.

The first case of this kind occurred ten days since, and was brought to my notice by Mr George O. Porter, Druggist, No. 842 Broadway, N. Y., who returned a half dozen spurious bottles. I then came to the conclusion that the wrappers were stolen, or a transfer of the original plates taken by a dishonest engraver.

The intelligence was startling. I immediately proceeded to ferret out the perpetrator. I have every confidence in my success. Patients need have no uneasiness hereafter. Druggists, as a class, are honorable. All have been notified of the existence of the spurious. Patient and druggist can readily detect by the explanation set forth in this article.

Another very important thing to druggists, that quite a quantity of the spurious has already fermented, and such a thing has never occurred to the genuine. I cannot imagine what impression the afflicted have formed of me who have been so unfortunate as to have purchased the spurious, or the injury done my name and business. But my friendly relations and extensive acquaintance in the trade, and the precautions I have taken, will prevent its recurrence. I will gratefully appreciate it if the druggists will examine their stock at once and report to me, and I will protect such from loss.

Any information derived leading to detection will be rewarded with $1000, and at the same time thankfully received.

H. T. HELMBOLD,
No 104 South Tenth street, Philadelphia, and
No 594 Broadway, New York.

P. S.—Since the insertion of the above the following Druggists have kindly reported and returned the spurious article, and been supplied with the genuine:

J. L. Shoemaker, Sixth and Girard avenue.
George Evans, Sixth and Poplar streets.
Thomas Gorden, Eleventh and Master streets.
Charles Sonder, Thirteenth and Jefferson streets.
H. Clark, Girard avenue near Twelfth.
B. A. Beinel & Co., Eighteenth and Coates.
G. L. & D. Horn, Second and Beaver.
Dr. J. A. Cantrell, Second and Carpenter
D. Jameson, Third and Catharine.
J. A. Milliac, Tenth and Snippen.
W. H. Pile, Passyunk road and Catharine.
James S. Everton, Fourth and Queen.
T. Marshall, Thirteenth and Market.

THE PUBLISHING TRADE has taken the public by surprise of late. Old firms have been succeeded by new ones, but the greatest change that has taken place is that at No. 808 Chesnut street, for years known to Philadelphia and the country as the Cheapest Bookstore in the United States. It is now known under the proprietorship of Turner Brothers & Co., as the cheapest, best and liveliest Publishing, Bookselling, and Picture-dealing House the city of Philadelphia can boast of. In less than three months they have thrown on the market eight good books. "Madame de Chamblay," by Dumas, was the first followed in such quick succession by the other seven that we cannot enumerate them. They now announce as in press, "Only Fe'ters," by Trollope, "Beautiful Snow" and other poems, by Watson, and a new novel by the popular authoress, Mrs. Newby. We understand that they have also a number of other original works by the best American, English, German, and French writers under way. Turner Brothers & Co. will yet be to Philadelphia what the Harpers are to New York, if energy can do it.

A REMOVAL.—The tendency of the Chesnut street jewelry trade is manifestly towards the locality embracing three or four squares below Broad. During the past year several of the largest establishments in the city have removed to this part of the street, and others are preparing rapidly to follow. The most recent removal of the kind is that of Mr. A. B. Warden, who has been located at the southeast corner of Fifth and Chesnut streets for the past thirty-three years. Yesterday morning this enterprising gentlemen opened his new store at No. 1029 Chesnut street. The store is very elegantly fitted up, the cases along the walls for the display of goods being constructed of black walnut, elaborately ornamented and presenting a very attractive appearance. Large additions to the stock removed from the old establishment have been made, and it now embraces a choice and varied assortment of watches, chains, diamonds, silver and plated ware, marble, gilt, and bronze clocks, and all other paraphernalia coming within the scope of the trade.

SALE OF FINE PAINTINGS.—Thomas Birch & Sons will sell at their Art Gallery, No. 1331 Chesnut street this evening and to-morrow, commencing at 7½ o'clock, the private collection of high class oil and water-color paintings, engravings, etc., belonging to R. H. Grata, Esq., who is about to visit Europe with the expectation of remaining several years. The collection contains a large number of choice works by such well-known American and European artists as Landres, F. Leemans, Lamerlo, Mas Thomas Sully, J. R. Lambdin, James Hamilton, Paul Weber, Somers, Herring, Frederika Rooner, Laurent De Buel, C. Lekert, Von Seben, Moran, Carl Dolci Meyerheim, Sontag, C. B. Koekkoek, Zimmerman Bentell, Daubj, Le Kay, Cattermole, J. Hardy, T. Nast, Rembrandt Peale, Hogue, and a number of others. After the sale of the paintings a number of framed engravings, also, portfolios of engravings and photographs, belonging to the same collection, will be offered.

This sale is positively without reserve, and every picture will be disposed of to the highest bidder.

HOW MANY merchants there are in Philadelphia who ten years ago were rich and prosperous but are now penniless! Had they only had the forethought, in their better days, to insure their lives on some endowment or "paid up" plan, they might now be triumphant over all their reverses instead of entirely swamped by them. Every man is exposed to such changes of fortune, and only he is secure who has something in Life Insurance in some good company like the "American Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia."

SPRING OVERCOATS.—A fine assortment, unequalled by any in Philadelphia in style, make, and fit, at prices ranging from $6 upwards. Call and examine.

Half-way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 818 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND No. 606 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

SPRING GOODS NOW OPEN.
CHARLES STOKES & CO.,
Clothiers,
No. 824 Chesnut street.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

THE TIME HAS COME

For

Spring Overcoats.

We have them for $6·50.

All prices up to $25.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
THE COR. OF SIXTH AND MARKET STS.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	159⅝	Western Union T.	37½
N. Y. and Erie R.	36½	Cleveland and Tol.	105½
Phil. and Read. R.	94⅝	Fort Wayne R.	111
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	96½	Ill. Cent. R.	141
Cle. and Pitt. R.	89	Ill. & St. L. com.	66½
Chi. and N. W. com.	81⅞	Ill. & St. L. pref.	78¾
Chic. and N. W. pref.	90⅝	Adams